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# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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## THE WASHINGTON RIOT.

### How the Radicals of the Capital "Rejoiced" in their Victory.

**The Negroes, Armed with Clubs, Pistols, Knives, and Razors, March Through the Streets Yelling for Grant and Colfax.**

**They Rally at the Sound of Horns, and Defy the Police.**

**White Men are Knocked Down, Kicked, Beaten, and Cut with Razors.**

**Drug Stores, Restaurants, and Groceries Attacked and their Contents Destroyed.**

**Private Residences Assaulted and their Doors and Windows Demolished with Stones.**

### A Negro Jubilee.

In his Wednesday's letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, John W. Forney says of the election of Bowen and the way the radicals "rejoiced" over the event:

Mr. Bowen's success, even by so small a majority, was a national achievement. It is true he received almost the entire colored vote, but he was supported with great efficiency by an immense body of the white citizens, who knew his worth and believed him to be the fittest man for the place, His friends, and particularly the colored voters, are naturally much elated over his election; *and it was interesting to see how those who believed themselves defeated on Monday night rejoiced* over their good fortune on Tuesday. Without patronage of any kind, without money, with a board of registry against them, and loaded down with the terrible despondency produced by the acquittal of Andrew Johnson, they entered upon the contest with nothing to sustain them but their own devotion to principle and their determination to redeem the city from the rebel and copperhead rule. If ever men had a good right to rejoice over a hard-won battle field, it is the Republicans of the city of Washington.

The following articles from the *National Intelligencer* of Thursday show in what manner the radicals "rejoiced over their good fortune." It must indeed have been exceedingly "interesting":

BLOODY RESULTS OF RADICALISM.

The wicked conspiracy to band together the negroes of this city and of the Southern States against the white population has resulted, as we have all along predicated, in scenes of bloodshed, disorder and excitement such as have been rarely, if ever before, known in this community. Efforts have been made by radical leaders and infamous demagogues for months past to stimulate the bad passions of the blacks, to consolidate them in solid column, and to march them to the polls as enemies of our white citizens. It is notorious that hundreds were brought into the city from the adjoining States and colonized as voters against the resident and property-holding community. The most disgraceful frauds were practiced both in registering and in voting, as the whole political machinery was in the hands of the radicals, and placed there purposely by special legislation of Congress.

For several weeks back the negroes have been organizing, under the prompting and instruction of designing radical leaders, for the ejection on Monday last, and they carried out the programme by taking possession of most of the precincts at an early hour of that morning. Although the police preserved order generally at the polls during the day, because the white men were quiet, it was with great difficulty that several respectable colored men were rescued with their lives from gangs of pursuing ruffians, who threatened murder because they refused to vote the radical ticket.

On Tuesday night, when Mr. Bowen had been *counted* into a majority, several thousands of his black supporters assembled in front of the City Hall, and marched through the city, making night hideous with their yells, groans, and offensive demonstrations. Infuriated by drink and supposed success, they committed numerous excesses by attacking the houses of citizens, breaking windows, and demanding submission to insolent exactions. But they did not stop here, and murder was added to the crimes of the mob.

But there are, also, designing negroes, who have been brought into our midst to fan the flames of strife, and to excite trouble for party purposes. They are known.

These combined influences have succeeded in compacting the negro element, and in rendering it hostile to the white citizens. Men who have no stake here, and who desire mob rule for partisan effect, have done this foul deed and outraged our people. If we are driven to protect ourselves against so wicked a combination, it is certain that the instigators of this mobbing and murder will not go unwhipt of justice. But let us, above all things, observe the laws and preserve the peace.

RADICAL RULE.

The city of Washington, the capital of a great nation of freemen, presents today to the country and to the world a sad picture of social disorder, on account simply of the reputed success of a candidate of the radical negro party for the Mayoralty. Murder and rapine are rife. These crimes are perpetrated by negro mobs, and the police are powerless to prevent the commission of these outrages, or to arrest the offenders. Even when taken in the act they are snatched by a negro mob from the hands of the officers of the peace, and defy arrest or identification. By their fruits shall they be judged. The pretended victory of the radical negro party is hardly forty-eight hours old, and we have to record in our local columns brutal murders, felonious house-breakings by an infuriated mob, murderous assaults without provocation upon

In the midst of the natural excitement, produced by these startling events, we desire to counsel forbearance and calmness. The great responsibility rests at the doors of the leaders in Congress, and the local managers, who have used this element for political ends, utterly disregarding the consequences that would follow. They are first answerable for the blood that has been shed, for the disorder, and the riotous proceedings, and they will be held to strict account.

unoffending citizens, and outrages innumerable. They are only a tithe of what has been reported to us, and we include only those which have been properly vouched for by reliable witnesses. If we were to publish the list reported otherwise, whose columns might be filled with the accounts of these outrages. But these will suffice to show what is to be expected from "radical rule"—law-breaking, murder, rapine, robbery, and violence, without stint and without punishment.

In addition to the death of one of the victims of the negro riot of Friday night last, returning from a radical meeting at the City Hall, when a shoe-store was sacked merely for plunder, and its occupants beaten so severely that one of them has since died, we find recorded the murder by negroes, on Tuesday night, after their feast of inflammatory speeches from Forney, Bowen & Company, of one poor victim of their insane wrath upon the most public avenue of the city; the severe wounding and beating of several others; the wanton sacking of drug-stores, restaurants, and groceries, wherever liquor was supposed to be had; and the reported murder of three other unoffending white men in various parts of the city. The residences of conservative private citizens and conservative Judges of Election were visited with violence by this mob of irresponsible negroes, intoxicated with the liquor from the stores they had sacked, and infuriated by the incendiary speeches made to them by white men, who dared not participate in the "playful vagaries" of their ignorant dupes, and executors of the incendiarism they had inculcated. White ladies who dared to show themselves at their windows were subjected to the foulest abuse, and even the street cars were assailed with showers of stones and missiles.

The negroes were armed with clubs, razors, knives, and pistols, and with them marched whole companies armed with muskets. They made night hideous with their yells, and defied the power of the police. The mob yelled for Grant and Colfax while robbing, plundering, and murdering. Grant and Colfax is the watchword of these "demons let loose." Grant and Colfax is all they know, except the local name of Bowen. Grant and Colfax and Bowen will be, by this community, held responsible for all the terrible outrages committed by their mob of negro supporters, who rush from a Grant and Colfax ratification meeting to rapine and murder, as an exemplification of the liberty they expect to enjoy under such leaders.

The city of Washington has been made, by the radical majority in Congress, a political experimental garden. In the results of the last few days we have an evidence of the consequences of Congressional rule, and Grant and Colfax as the nominees of negro-equality radicalism.

THE OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY THE NEGROES ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

As stated in our issue of yesterday the negroes of the city gathered at the City Hall on Tuesday night, and there were addressed by several persons.

After these harangues, the crowd, to the number of about three thousand, marched down Sixth street to Pennsylvania avenue, and, after parading through several of our streets, congregated in front of the residence of Mr. Bowen, where they listened to speeches from a number of City Radicals.

After the adjournment of the crowd proper, they separated into squads of twenty or thirty, and by their lawless acts gave the citizens of Washington a specimen of what our city is to become under negro rule. A few of the outrages committed have come to light, and are as follows: The first of which we make mention is the attempted murder of a young man named Handley. The outrageous affair occurred about the time that the main body of negroes was passing the corner of Seventh and H streets, about ten o'clock. From the many reports in circulation in regard to this event, we glean the following facts: Young Handley was standing at the corner of Seventh street viewing the procession. Some person in the vicinity cried out, "Hurrah for John T. Given." This was a sufficient affront for Mr. Handley to be knocked down by the black rioters, several of whom kicked and beat him in a terrible manner, and two of whom stabbed him in the side with swords, (with which weapons a large number of the negroes were armed.) His body was also slashed with cuts received from razors, an instrument with which it is said all the negroes have armed themselves. The wounded youth was conveyed to his home, on H street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where he now lies severely and seriously wounded. Dr. Palmer, his physician, expresses as his opinion, however, that he will recover.

The next outrage committed was an assault made by the negroes upon the drug-store of Mr. Kloczewski, at the northeast corner of H and Seventh streets. Stones were thrown in at the windows and doors, demolishing all the glassware upon the premises. Why this establishment was selected to be assaulted is a query, as the proprietor, we understand, is a radical, and voted on Monday for his "colored friends," who so violently returned their compliments.

The next upon the list of outrages committed by this law-defying mob was upon Officers Gates and Offutt, of the Fourth Ward police. These officers had arrested a disorderly negro, who was behaving in a very violent manner in front of Mr. Bowen's house. They had succeeded in conveying him to Sixth street, between G and H streets, on their way to the station-house, and when about midway of the square about three hundred of the mob made a rally to rescue the prisoner. Officer Gates, with the prisoner, started ahead, while Offutt endeavored to keep back the crowd, so as to allow Gates to get off. The last named officer had the misfortune to trip and fall, carrying with him the man he had arrested. Offutt, with his face to the crowd, ordered them to make no attempt to rescue the negro, and, for an answer, received a shower of stones, while loud cries were heard for them to release their man.

Offutt finding that unless he retaliated he and his fellow-officer would probably be severely injured, therefore fired five loads of his revolver into the crowd. This had the effect of so awing the mob as to obtain time enough to allow Gates to rise, and while doing so the negro whom he had in charge made his escape. Officer Gates fired his revolver after him, but it is not known whether he was struck. The officers state that as soon as the first shot was fired *several horns were blown* by the negroes, which had the effect of gathering about a thousand of the mob from Bowen's residence, and, amid a shower of stones and pistol and musket shots, they made their escape and proceeded to the station, where they reloaded their pistols and returned to the scene of the serenade.

The negroes, after the serenade, separated, as above stated, and the several squads then commenced their operations.

The house of Mr. James Bowen, clerk of the Northern Market on Massachusetts avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was saluted with a shower of bricks, battering in the windows, and injuring the building to a considerable extent.

Mr. Joseph R. Cassin, druggist, corner of Seventh and M streets, who was a conservative judge of election in the Third Ward, had the windows of his store smashed in, and his show-cases destroyed.

The house of Mr. J. Daniels, at the corner of Thirteenth street and Massachusetts avenue, was mobbed, and the windows smashed in.

The restaurant of Herman Schmidt, at the corner of Eleventh and F streets, was entered by a gang of negro desperadoes, who, after robbing the money drawer and breaking up all of the furniture, helped themselves to all the liquor they could carry, and left the premises.

The house of Officer Beltsford, one of the Island police, and the restaurant of Mr. Charles Bradenbezer, at the corner of Virginia and Deleware avenues, were besieged by the negroes, windows broken, and had it not been for the determined bearing of some of the police officers serious injury would have been done. The offence committed by Officer Beltsford consisted in his promptly arresting a disorderly negro on Tuesday.

Many other outrages were committed by the negroes, many of which have not yet come to the knowledge of the public and police. The above, however, will suffice to show the spirit of rapine, robbery, and murder which prevailed on Tuesday evening among the negro horde that infest the city.

As the procession was passing the corner of Seventh and D streets, about ten o'clock, a yell was set up by the mob to "sack the office of the National Intelligencer." The same proposition was made by the crowd when about leaving Bowen's residence, but, as yet, *no sacking has occurred.* Last night a large crowd of the white men of the city collected in front of the Intelligencer office, in waiting to see if an attempt at violence would be made.

The crowning outrage of Tuesday evening was the foul murder by a negro of Mr. Faulkner, a full report of which will be found in another portion of to-day's issue. The white people of the city have thus early begun to feel the effects of negro supremacy. How long it shall last is a question for them to answer. That the negroes mean mischief is well determined from the show made on Tuesday, where nearly all of them were armed with pistols, muskets, clubs, swords, &c. We venture the assertion that nine-tenths of the negroes of the city are always armed with their favorite weapon, the razor, which has been so arranged as to become a terrible instrument, as will be seen by our report of the murder of Faulkner.

TERRIBLE MURDER YESTERDAY MORNING—A NEGRO KILLS A WHITE MAN.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a terrible murder was committed on Pennsylvania avenue, between Four and a half and Sixth streets. The person killed was Mr. John Henry Faulkner, son of Mr. W. H. Faulkner, residing on Massachusetts avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The murderer was an unknown negro man, who, as yet, has not been arrested, or any clue obtained as to his identity.

The affair occurred at the mouth of Kimmel's alley, between the streets mentioned above. The facts in the case, as gleaned from the witnesses before the coroner's jury yesterday (Justice Harper acting as coroner), are as follows: The deceased, in company with an associate named Alfred Johnson, had been on the streets witnessing the negro procession and serenade. They had returned, and were standing on the corner of the avenue and Sixth street, when a negro man passed them. Johnson, who had, by his own admission, been drinking considerably, cried out, "Hurrah for Given." The negro replied, "Hurrah for Bowen." An angry word passed, and the negro proceeded down the avenue. Faulkner, with Johnson following, walked down the avenue, and at the mouth of the alley they stopped. The negro, who had evidently been waiting for them, made a remark, and Faulkner was observed to throw up his arm at the same moment that the negro was seen to make an attempt to hit at the deceased, who at once cried out to his associate to "pursue the negro"—that he "had been cut."

Subsequent examination revealed the fact that the right arm of Mr. Faulkner had been terribly gashed with some sharp instrument. The negro ran across the avenue, closely followed by special watchman Wm. E. Dunn and Mr. Johnson. The murderer passed into Marble alley, amid the gloom of which his pursuers lost sight of him. The deceased had also made an attempt to pursue his murderer, and his track was marked by the blood across the avenue to the mouth of Marble alley, and thence diagonally across the avenue to the corner of Four-and-a-half street. Here Faulkner, exhausted by loss of blood from his wounded arm, fell on the pavement, and by the time that Messrs. Dunn and Johnson returned with officers Hill and Lawlor, life was found to be extinct. His body was taken up by the police officers, who carried him to the office of Dr. Dove, on Four-and-a-half street, above the avenue, when Dr. Dexter, who was present, announced that the deceased had bled to death.

The body was then taken to the Fourth Ward station-house, where the inquest was held yesterday. At the inquest, Dr. J. E. Dexter testified that the wound was at the juncture of the middle and upper third of the right forearm, severing two arteries, and was made by a sharp instrument, perhaps a razor. From the direction of the wound—obliquely tranverse—he was of the opinion that the arm was at the time in a position of defence.

The coat of the deceased—the sleeve and right skirt of which was thoroughly saturated with blood—was exhibited, and on the under side of the sleeve a cut of six or eight inches was found, and also a cut on the breast and lappel, and some present from this formed the opinion that the latter was the first cut made, and the deceased, in consequence, threw his arm in front of his breast to protect himself, when he received the fatal wound.

The razor with which the fearful deed was unquestionably committed was also exhibited. This instrument was found yesterday morning by Officer Hill, who discovered it lying among a pile of cedar posts, in front of Fugitt's lumber-yard, corner of Sixth street and Missouri avenue. It is supposed that it was thrown there by the negro as he was making his escape. It is a dangerous looking weapon, being a large razor blade fitted into a solid hard wood handle, which is made large enough to be easily and handily grasped.

The Coroner's jury, after due deliberation, returned a verdict that the death of the deceased, occurring on the morning of the 3d of June, 1868, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, was the result of a wound or cut with a cutting weapon, or some sharp instrument, in the hands of a colored man, who is unknown to the jury; that the wound was received upon the person of the deceased at the junction of the middle and upper third of the right forearm, in an obliquely transverse direction, completely severing two arteries, thereby causing such a flow of blood as to result in death in a very few minutes.

The police are using their best endeavors to bring the perpetrator of this foul deed to justice.

THE NEGROES READY FOR MORE OUTRAGES.

Last night crowds of negroes, all heavily armed, were gathered in the upper portion of the city, all evidently prepared for a repetition of the outrages of Thursday night. By the earnest statements of a number of the police force of the city, whose determined bearing awed the crowd, the black mob were finally made to disperse. This action on the part of the police undoubtedly did much to prevent the certain bloodshed which would have followed their advent in the lower portion of the city, as the white men of the city were evidently prepared for any emergency that might have occurred.

### Kentucky News.

From the Lexington Observer and Reporter, 6th.

BAIL FORFEITED.—Williams, who was arrested last Saturday night on suspicion of having in his possession a stolen horse, was released on giving $250 to answer yesterday, which he failed to do.

From the Frankfort Yeoman, 6th

LAWLESSNESS IN BULLITT COUNTY.—On Sunday night a negro was waylaid and killed by shooting near Paroquet Springs. On the same night several houses in Shepherdsville were entered by burglars and various articles stolen.

SHOT.—George O. Yeizer, a farmer of this county, residing on the Georgetown pike, six or seven miles from Frankfort, met with a most painful—perhaps fatal—accident on yesterday afternoon. He was in the corn crib with his gun, and when coming out accidently shot himself, the whole charge entering his right shoulder. His condition is critical in the extreme.

CHICKEN WITH FOUR LEGS AND THREE WINGS.—We had an opportunity of examining one of those *lusus naturæ*, of which we have seen so much in the Georgetown Times and other papers lately—a chicken with four legs and three wings. It was newly hatched, and dead, but of full size, and with a second pair of legs, perfectly formed, growing from the breast, and duly attached to the body. The third wing was on top of the back, and with two pinions branching out in opposite directions. The curiosity was brought in by Eddie Keenon, and given to Dr. Phythian for preservation in alcohol.

Since writing the above we find the following in the Carrollton *Democrat*, and claim the victory for Eddie by that extra wing:

Mrs. Mary A. Boggess has on her place a chicken with *four legs*. The little fellow is doing well, and exhibits no inconvenience from being a quadruped. Beat this, who can. The chicken will be in our office in a few days for exhibition.

From the Lexington Gazette, 6th.

HEMP.—Since our last hemp has been sold in this market as high as $9 per 112 pounds, and although manufacturers pay this price grudgingly, the farmers are not disposed to abate anything from it.

ARRESTED AND HELD TO BAIL.—William Dean, who killed Henry Carroll in Woodford a few weeks ago, an account of which was published in the Gazette at the time, was arrested near Indianapolis, Indiana, a few days ago, and was brought to Versailles on Thursday. He was brought before an examining court, Hon. W. Dickey presiding, and, after a full investigation, was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500.

From the Lebanon Clarion of the 6th.

RAPE.—We are informed that a fiend in the shape of a man committed a rape upon the person of a little white girl, some twelve years old, in the vicinity of Chicago Station, in this county, one day last week, and that the child has since died from the effects of the outrage. We were unable to learn the names of the parties.

### Funeral Honors.

**Burial of Hon. Beverly L. Clarke—Imposing Display at Frankfort.**

From the Lexington Gazette, 6th.

The proceedings on this occasion were conducted with great solemnity and good taste. The following was the order of procession:

Music.
Cadets Kentucky Military Institute.
Cadets of Kentucky University.
Corpse.
Family.
Governor and Staff.
Court of Appeals.
Officers of State Departments.
Citizens.

The display was very imposing, and the cadets of both the Military Institute and the Agricultural College presented a very martial appearance. Our boys were much admired as they stepped with the measured tread and precision of veterans. There were about one hundred in ranks, and a finer body of *troops* have not been seen in Kentucky for many a day.

The procession marched through the principal streets of Frankfort and out to the beautiful cemetery that crowns the cliffs and overlooks the river, village, and valley, presenting a panorama of beauty and loveliness seldom equalled and never surpassed. Here lie many of Kentucky's most valued dead—from the pioneer who first trod her pathless forests to the statesman who was interred on yesterday. And a more beautiful resting-place could not well be selected, for to the beauty and grandeur which Nature has spread around this spot with a lavish hand, the chisel of the artist and the taste of the landscape gardener have added much of interest and beauty. Amidst all this loveliness and beauty, the remains of Clarke were laid, to mingle with the remains of Boone and Scott and Crittenden and a host of others whose lives have illustrated the history of our Commonwealth, and whose names are graven in the memory of men.

The most unbounded hospitality was extended to all strangers on the occasion by the State authorities and by the citizens of Frankfort. The cadets were feasted at the Capital Hotel with an abundant cheer, and with a liberality which the proprietors of that excellent hostelry know so well how to provide. The cadets returned to this city on the evening train, well pleased with the excursion, and with the kindness and hospitality shown them by the good people of Frankfort.

There were many pleasing incidents worth relating, but our notice is already much extended. In addition to the band of the Agricultural College, Saxton's band was present, and their delightful music was the subject of much praise.

The Emporer of Austria has headed a subscription list to erect a statue to Schiller in one of the public squares of Vienna.

The Rev. Col. John M. Chivington, of Indian massacre notoriety, has married the widow of his son Thomas.

### The Typos and the President.

**Visit of the National Typographical Union to the White House.**

From the National Intelligencer 4th.

At noon yesterday the delegates to the National Typographical Union, now holding their annual session in this city, visited the Executive Mansion for the purpose of paying their respects to President Johnson. The visitors were received in the east room, where Mr. A. T. Cavis, of the Columbia Typographical Union of Washington, announced to the President the purpose of their visit, and then introduced the officers of the National Union.

In behalf of the Union, the President, Mr. Kechnie, said it was a pleasant duty to express to his Excellency the respects of the journeymen printers throughout the United States.

In reply, President Johnson said it was a little dangerous for him to make a speech, especially at this time, when not long since he had been arraigned for making a speech, and expressing his opinion in reference to our public affairs, as a citizen of the United States. The time had been when the right of free speech was the great privilege of every citizen and every officer. He was free to say that the allusions made here to-day were peculiarly gratifying to him. When men succeed in their aspirations to reach high positions from low ones, it often happened that they too readily and too willingly forgot the place from which they sprung. It was a fundamental principle with him never to forget his former position or state in life. He sometimes received communications with slurs and inuendoes in reference to trades or occupations; but he desired to say to all, that the reason why more were not mechanics was because they had not the ability. Many of the occurrences in the early period of his life caused him great happiness. It was not a person's calling which disgraced him. If we never disgrace our profession, it will never disgrace us. It is a principal of this government, that worth makes the man, and the want of it the fellow. I have been called a Democrat, but my Democracy consists in measuring every man by his merit and his worth. He remembered the day when he was a journeyman, and often looked back to those days with pride and pleasure. He had been a mechanic in the proper sense of the term, and was called a good one. [Applause.] He had always tried to excel in his business, and, thanks to God, so far he hoped he had been successful. He had the reputation of doing his work, and always complying with his promises. They had correctly said, that in our government all could aspire from the lowest to the highest in the government; and while that is the framework and genius of the government, it would be preserved. He would rather be a mechanic, and one in the proper sense of the term with the reputation that one deserves, than to be the recipient of all the honor that this or any other government could confer upon him. These were insignias of peace, prosperity, and good will of one man towards another. He was glad to meet such a large portion of intelligent mechanics, and considered it a high honor to have them call upon him. He desired to meet them in a friendly manner, and not with any set speech. Since he had been in public life, every speech, vote, or message from him, where the question had been involved, had been to elevate the great mass of the working people, which had been the leading object of his life. He had been called a Democrat, and some might call him an aristocrat. He had always, and did now, advocate the aristocracy of labor. That was the kind of aristocracy which should be cherished in this country. Aristocracy of labor, of virtue, of intelligence, and talent had always had his highest admiration. He did not speak in any party sense, but upon first principles, the basis upon which society and our government rested. Again thanking the Convention for the high honor paid him, he sincerely trusted that each and every one of them would accept his best wishes for his future welfare and prosperity.

Each member of the convention then took the President by the hand, and, after paying their respects, withdrew.

From the Executive Mansion the delegates proceeded to the Government Printing Office, where they were introduced to Superintendent Defrees by Mr. McNeir. Mr. Defrees responded, expressing his gratification at the compliment paid him, and wishing that harmony and wisdom might ever prevail in their deliberations. He trusted that their visit to Washington would prove one of unalloyed enjoyment to all, and wished them a safe return to their homes and families.

The delegates were then conducted through the different divisions of the building, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the arrangements and perfection of the machinery used at this establishment.

For the benefit of the delegates the "Bullock press" (renowned for the large number of pages which it will print, the average speed being about sixteen thousand per hour, as run at this office) was worked for some time, and the details of its operations were carefully pointed out by the workmen having charge of it. This feature of the visit was, perhaps, the most interesting to them as practical printers, and they were highly delighted with the astounding mechanism of the press and the character of its work.

The delegates then visited the capitol, and spent an hour in walking through the building. In the evening they again visited this place, for the purpose of witnessing the illumination.

### Gentle Memphis.

**How they do Things in and Around the Bluff City—The Murder of Captain Dwyer.**

From the Memphis Avalanche, 5th.

The most horrid, atrocious human butchery we have ever recorded was perpetrated early yesterday morning.

Capt. Matt. Dwyer, residing near Raleigh, came to John Lanahan's house, on Wolf river, near the bridge, about three miles north of the city, on Monday, to remain several days. Wednesday night, Lanahan, who is quarrelsome when drunk, became intoxicated, and commenced abusing his wife. He struck her a blow in the presence of Capt Dwyer, who, exasperated at the cowardly action, promptly knocked the brute down, giving him a good beating and kicking. Lanahan made no further demonstration toward his wife, and, satisfied that it would not be necessary to protect her further, Capt. Dwyer, some time afterward, sought his sleeping room, occupied by himself, a stepson of Lanahan's, aged sixteen, and a man whose name we have not learned.

Early yesterday morning, after having adjusted his troubles with his wife, both having occupied the same room as usual, Lanahan arose, dressed himself, obtained an axe, and left the house. He cut wood a short time and returned, bringing the weapon with him. He proceeded stealthily to Dwyer's room, where the Captain and the boy were soundly sleeping. Carelessly walking to Dwyer's bed he suddenly raised the axe and dealt the unconscious victim a powerful blow. The sharp weapon was buried to the handle in the Captain's neck, nearly severing the head from the shoulders, and producing instant death. The boy, awakened by the blow, sprang out of bed, only to discover Dwyer a bloody corpse and the bed crimsoned with gore. The man in the other bed was awake when Lanahan entered, but paid no attention to the murderer until the bloody work had been accomplished. Before recovering from the horror with which the ghastly spectacle filled him the murderer again coolly threw the axe, still dripping with blood, over his shoulder, and left the room.

He returned to his wife's apartment, carefully washed and redressed himself, putting on a clean shirt, and left the house carelessly, as though nothing had happened. The alarm was quickly raised, and some hurried off into the city for the police. Officer Sauerman was found, and in company with a couple of others started in pursuit of the murderer. A short distance beyond Chelsea, Lanahan was observed leisurely approaching, evidently with the intention of surrendering to the authorities. He was brought in and lodged in jail. He confessed having killed Dwyer, and expressed no regrets, but sought to convey the impression that Dwyer had been improperly intimate with his wife, who is quite old, and unlikely to attract any one.

Captain Dwyer served during the war as a Captain in the 15th Tennessee (Confederate) regiment, a portion of the time commanded by Col. Moses White, of this city. He was generous, warm-hearted, brave to rashness, and a universal favorite with all. No one who knew him ever believed him capable of dishonor, and the intimation that he had held illicit relations with Mrs. Lanahan is wholly gratuitous. The murder was the deliberate action of a brute in human form, brooding over merited chastisement for the infamous crime of whipping a weak, defenseless woman.

### A Double Explosion.

**Two Powder Houses Blown Up—One Man Killed—The Shock Felt Thirty Miles Distant—Timbers Blown a Thousand Feet High.**

From the New York Hearld, 4th.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 3, 1868.

A dull, heavy report of an explosion of some kind startled the people of this city at 6 o'clock this morning from their slumbers. Hasty inquiries were made in regard to the origin of the occurrence, but no satisfactory information was gleaned. It was talked of at the railway depot and at the steamboat landing, but no one knew anything about it except that all had heard the report. On my way down the river on the Mary Powell, I learned that two powder houses, belonging to Smith & Rand, located west of Newburg, had been blown up, and, of course, at once concluded that the explosion was the first report of their demolition. As near as I can ascertain, the affair happened at the time above mentioned. The houses spoken of were located in a sort of ravine, two or three hundred feet apart. One was called the graining mill and the other the glazing mill. In the graining mill at the time of the occurrence were five tons of powder in the cake. In the glazing mill there was about one ton of powder. The buildings were separated from each other by a stream, across which is a dam, and both structures were all of one hundred feet from the plank road leading to Walden, on the north side. On the south side was a storehouse in which three hundred kegs of powder ready for market were stored. Next to it also was another building, which was connected with the graining mill by an iron shaft four inches in diameter and eighty feet long. This, then, was the situation. At six A. M. the graining mill exploded with a tremendous shock, being blown to atoms. In five seconds after the glazing mill also exploded with a terrific report. The building on the south side of the road did not explode, but the doors were blown off, the sides crushed in and the roof torn away. The iron shaft spoken of above was broken in twain, and fifteen feet of it carried over the tops of trees a distance of five hundred yards. Another piece twice the length was bent almost double. When the explosion took place a column of smoke and dust shot far into the air and was visible many miles.

Young trees were uprooted and thrown a third of a mile, while old trees able to stand the shock were stripped of branches and leaves entirely and every inch of them blackened and charred. Large numbers of birds were found dead and dying in the vicinity. The saddest part of the affair is yet to be told. In the graining mill at the time of the explosion a German named Adam Schossier was at work. He was a faithful man and had been in the employ of the company five or six years. His body was blown to pieces. His head and a portion of his shoulders were found near a tree about six hundred feet from the mill. Other pieces of his body, including limbs, pieces of charred flesh and part of one of his arms, were found strewn along on the ground and hanging to branches of trees. It was a terribly sickening sight. Only about two-thirds of his body were found. The pieces were placed in a barrel till Coroner Thomas Bingham, of Newburg, arrived, when an inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts. The cause of the explosion is not known. One theory is as follows: For about two weeks past men have been at work near the mill blasting. Some of the stones from the blasts were hurled about promiscuously, a few lodging in the roof of the graining mill. It is thought that this morning one of the stones dropped through, and that the friction caused by its coming in contact with the powder caused the explosion.

The report was distinctly heard in an area of thirty miles. At Newburg horses were thrown violently to the ground, buildings were shaken and window-glasses were broken. The earth was greatly agitated. Had the explosion occurred one hour later twenty persons would have been killed, as that number go to work every morning at 7 o'clock in the graining mill. I neglected to mention that sticks of timber were thrown one thousand feet into the air.

### Oregon.

**The Late Democratic Victory There and its Significancy.**

[From the New York World, 4.]

Oregon sends a prompt response to Chicago. On Monday the Democracy of that State elected Joseph S. Smith member of Congress by about one thousand majority, thus showing that the popular reaction in favor of just laws and constitutional government affects all parts of the country, even the most remote, with equal pertinency and emphasis. The revulsion of political sentiment in Oregon is remarkable. The following table of election returns since 1862 shows that the Democratic gains in the State have steadily and decisively increased:

| | Democratic. | Republican. |
|---|---|---|
| Vote of 1862 | 3,450 | 7,039 |
| Vote of 1864 | 3,992 | 8,719 |
| Vote of 1866 | 10,343 | 10,459 |

The figures show that all the political changes that have occurred in Oregon since 1862 have been largely in favor of the Democracy. The Democratic increase in three years was 6,893. The Democratic increase from 1864 to 1866 was 4,315. Rufus Mallory, the present Republican representative in Congress, was elected in 1866 by 553 majority. The election of a Democratic member now by one thousand majority is an indication that the reaction in public sentiment since 1866 has been stronger and more pronounced than it was in the two years preceding that date. The brief despatch which records the gratifying intelligence states also that the legislative candidates and county officers elect are nearly all Democrats. This makes the triumph complete. The Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature was only seven, six in the Senate and one in the House. As the members elected to the Senate will have a voice in selecting a successor to the present radical United States Senator, George H. Williams, whose term expires March 4, 1871, the prospect of having a Democratic majority in the Legislature is full of encouragement. The victory in Oregon, coming at the very outset of the radical Presidential campaign, will inevitably intensify Grant's "gloom," and render still more dismal the Republican situation. This response to the Grant-Colfax nomination is a staggering one to radicalism, and ought to convince the Washington revolutionists that this amazing reaction among the people is significant of still greater changes to come in both State and national affairs.

### A Nut for Stevens & Co.

**An Incident of the South.**

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, 4th.

A little incident occurred in this community, a few days since, the relation of which will illustrate the point: An old colored nurse, once the property of one of our most prominent citizens, died after an illness in which she was carefully nursed and attended by her former master and mistress. Before death she requested that she might be buried in the family burial lot, where slept several children of the family whom she had nursed from infancy up. The poor old soul did not wish to lie away from those she loved, and who had been kind and affectionate to her. The request was faithfully complied with, and in our cemetery, in the family lot of the gentleman alluded to, and alongside of the graves of his children, there is a fresh mound to mark the resting place of a faithful old servant, and the affection and gratitude of a kind master and mistress. Could this old woman have obtained burial in Mt. Auburn, Greenwood, or any of the "cities of the dead" at the North? We imagine that the ground there is held too sacred to receive the corpses of any save those whose skins must be white in order to receive a burial permit.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF MR. BUCHANAN.—Ex-President Buchanan died of plearo pneumonia. He had been ill for some months, but was getting better, until the recent wet weather caused a relapse. On Sunday his physician had hopes of his recuperation; but toward night he began to sink rapidly, and exhibit the symptoms of early dissolution. Such of his relatives and friends as could be summoned were with him in his last moments. He prayed and took the Sacrament at six o'clock on Monday morning. "God bless my country" were the last words expressed by him, and they were repeated by him several times in a whisper. One of his latest requests was, that ex-Presidents Pierce, Fillmore, and President Johnson be invited to attend his funeral.—*National Intelligencer, 4th.*

The Germans in Texas are over sixty thousand in number, and it is estimated that at least three-fourths of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Careful and intelligent observers believe that at least one-third of the whole cotton crop of Texas is now planted and secured by their labor.

### The Whisky Leagues.

**A Few Facts and Figures Touching Radical Rule and the Whisky Frauds.**

From the New York World of the 4th.

A Washington radical journal says that the belief is entertained in that city that the whisky tax will be reduced to twenty-five cents per gallon, though a compromise may be had at fifty cents; many Republicans who have hitherto opposed any reduction now favoring it, saying that the recent investigation in the alleged impeachment acquittal conspiracy shows that the whisky ring is too strong for the Government and must be got rid of in the only possible way.

It is not difficult to see that this is merely an attempt to mislead the people by holding out intentions that are not really entertained. The party cannot afford to lose the power that is derived from its whisky connection, and certainly will not voluntarily give it up. Already there are rumors at the capital that the new tax bill is to go over till next session—a temporary bill to be passed for the moment disposing of some minor points. The reason given is severe pressure of other business that must receive immediate attention, but the real motive is to gain time and avoid legislation on whisky and tobacco until after the Presidential election is decided. The policy of this course will be apparent at once to any one acquainted with the circumstances of the case. Any professed Republican change of opinion as to the wisdom of the existing rate, based upon knowledge alleged to have been gained recently that the fraud-rings have become a controlling power in politics, is simply a hypocritical show of honesty. The fact of the existence and measure of this power has been one of common notoriety, we may say, for two years past at least; and the *World* for months past has pursued the subject patiently, thoroughly, and earnestly, giving facts and figures, drawn from the four quarters of the country, that cannot be questioned. The *World* has done this that the true dimensions of the monstrous evil might be laid before the country. The *facts* given show conclusively that these fraud leagues grew up under Republican misrule, and that they have been encouraged by the majority in Congress. The *figures* present the naked truth that if these leagues are allowed to exist much longer the public finances and the national credit will suffer injuries that it will take years to repair. Those who compose them have been, in most cases, connected with the party; the corrupted officials who have assisted in the frauds have been Republican appointees, and the ill-gotten fruits of the conspiracy have frequently been traced direct to party uses. These facts have been published so often that the community must have become weary of the exposure. Yet General Schenck pretends to be but just now aware of them. Months ago revelations were made in these columns, and elsewhere, showing the enormous tax swindles committed by the rings here and in Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans. Some of these publications found their way into Congress, and were publicly read there. No fact, too, has been more widely known, both in Congress and out of it, than that whisky has sold in this city and elsewhere for prices ranging from 93 cents up to $1 50 per gallon, with certificates of tax paid, while the tax has been $2 per gallon. Have these Republicans, so long in ignorance of the fact that the whisky ring is too strong for Government, never heard of the 3,000 stills in this city and in Brooklyn which should pay between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 tax, but which only vouchsafe to Government less than $6,000,000 a year; and the hundreds of stills in Philadelphia which ought to yield $30,000,000 revenue at the lowest, and give but a tithe of that sum? Have they been oblivious to the existence of thirty known distilleries in and about Chicago which should return $18,000,000 a year, added to what should be received by the Treasury from a swarm of unknown illicit stills there, which altogether give the Government about a million a year tax, and cheat it out of a million and a half a month for corruption purposes? Have the accounts never reached them of the thirty known distilleries in New Orleans which annually swindle the Treasury out of more than $20,000,000, and hold such power as to defy the G vernment and the local courts alike? We can scarcely believe it possible that any one living in this country for ten years back could be ignorant of these facts. If these Congressmen will take the trouble to refer to the records of the Treasury Department they will see for themselves 700 applications registered thereon from licensed distilleries for Tice meters, in pursuance of the regulation requiring each establishment to have one of those instruments last year. The admitted capacity of these 700 establishments was equal to 500,000 gallons daily, or 150,000,000 yearly, per year of 300 working days—representing a revenue of $300,000,000 on a single article, from which Government has never yet received even $30,000,000. And even the sum usually conceded has been curtailed $9,000,000 in four months during the current fiscal year, so confident are the rings of their control of the Congressional majority, the party, and the Republican revenue officials. Perhaps these individuals have never learned that in the twenty districts in which the President made removals on his own sole responsibility, the relative revenue gain was $1,500,000 per annum, while in the 119 districts in which he made changes on Commissioner Rollins' recommendation, the revenue loss was at the rate of almost $20,000,000—the former being arraigned by public opinion for removals that were bringing millions of loss upon the country; the latter being offered his party's sympathy for oppression suffered at the hands of his official chief. They may also not know that half the distillers' bonds on file in the country would prove totally worthless if carried into court for prosecution of the sureties. This fact is well known by Secretary McCulloch and Mr. Rollins, however little it may be known to Republican Congressmen. If all these and the following facts are reflected upon, the whisky power may be estimated and understood by all; the dealers' interest who hold, perhaps, a standing stock on hand of 30,000,000 gallons, and who will lose $45,000,000 by reduction to fifty cents; the distillers' interest who manufacture probably 100,000,000 gallons annually, who pay the Government a tax on one gallon in every six or seven and cheat it out of the remainder—and who desire, of course, retention of the high rate; the sales last year of wholesale liquor dealers amounting to over $600,000,000 worth, and those of retail dealers amounting to $1,500,000,000 worth; the bogus bond system and the combination formable between distillers on the one hand and collectors, assessors, their respective deputies, revenue agents, local inspectors, and police officers on the other hand. Finally, the fund held by the rings explicitly for corrupting uses is enormous, and is used boldly to paralyze the press and the Government. Horace Greeley has been brought low, and actually with the *Tribune* co-operates with the villains of the whisky ring—defending their convicted criminals and assailing those courts where justice is still supreme above bribery. Other prominent journals have been suborned in the same interest, and the whisky rings own several judges and United States District Attorneys by the dozen. The Darling Committee made such monstrous discoveries and became so entangled itself in the meshes of fraud that it did not dare to make an honest, complete report of its operations. The report it did make convinced the Republicans of the wisdom of silence—preserved inviolably from that day to this. The Van Wyck report was as undignified as it was incompetent, and was even repudiated by his committee associates.

The Republican party is alone responsible for the formation and continued existence of the whisky leagues, and it can not escape the odium thereof. Some of the most prominent official defaulters have been members of that organization; men whom Republican leaders put in office and have persistently kept there through thick and thin, frequently in the very face of clear proofs of criminality.

If the Republican party sincerely desire to promptly terminate the great whisky power, the suspicion of party collusion therewith, and the disastrous effects thereof upon the general morals, it can do it, nothing is more easy—by reduction of the tax to fifty cents or less, *now*.

Two farmers were buried in a well, this afternoon about 3 o'clock, four miles west of Simpson's mill. One of them was dug out, though in a much injured condition, and it is hoped he may recover, though his head and back were very much contused by the falling earth. The other man is still in the well, and at present writing (7 P. M.) about forty men are at work trying to extricate him. He was heard to talk by a boy who was let down shortly after the first man was taken out, but the earth caving again, he was completely lost sight of. The name is Bryan and they are brothers.—*Winona (Minn) Democrat, 31st.*

### The Turf.

**Lucy Beats Butler Three Straight Heats Under Saddle Over the Fashion Course—Two Other Matches.**

From the N. Y. Herald, 4.

The great trotting match under saddle, for $2,500 a side, between the famous young trotting mare Lucy and the once popular black gelding Gen. Butler, was decided yesterday afternoon at the above track in the presence of thousands of interested spectators. The day was fine for sports of the turf, the track being in most excellent condition. Butler, in some of his former races, had gained considerable renown as a saddle horse, while Lucy, at the early part of this season, showed herself to be a horse of extraordinary speed. Hence speculation on this event ran high, indeed. But, much to the surprise of many, Butler did not appear to be himself yesterday, making a succession of breaks throughout the three heats. Lucy won all three heats most easily, almost distancing the Contraband.

An unexpected trotting match for $500, best three in five, in harness, was also decided, which proved to be hotly contested and very interesting altogether, affording ample opportunity for speculators to invest their greenbacks. The contest was between A. Patterson's black stallion and J. Dougrey's bay gelding Ben Wood. The latter won the first two heats; but the stallion improved in his work, and won the three last heats out of five handsomely. A time match, too, finished up the afternoon's sport. This was for $500, under saddle, the black gelding Rapid being backed to beat 2:30 in three trials. At the second attempt he was successful, making the mile in 2:27½. He was ridden by John Murphy, and accompanied around the track by a running horse.

THE TROT.

First Heat.—Lucy was made favorite at $100 to $50 prior to starting. J. Murray was astride Butler and B. Doble had charge of Lucy. In scoring for the start Butler was remarkably unsteady, and only on the eighth attempt did they get off evenly. Butler broke before reaching the quarter pole, where Lucy was leading him almost three lengths in 36½ seconds. At the half mile Lucy had gained a lead of four lengthts; in the meantime Butler had again broken. Lucy passed the half in 1:11½. After this she fairly ran away from Butler, who still continued breaking. After a most uninteresting heat, Lucy won by twelve lengths. Time, 2:25½.

Second Heat.—So unruly did Butler appear, that he found few supporters now at almost any amount of odds. As in the former heat, Murphy was unable to keep Butler to anything like a trotting gait. Lucy was three lengths ahead at the quarter, in 37½ seconds; eight lengths at the half mile, in 1:13, and could have distanced the black gelding home, had she not been held back. Time—2:26.

Third Heat.—There was no betting. From the word go, Lucy took a strong lead, Butler acting worse, if anything, than the two former heats. Lucy was extended in order to show her high state of speed in this heat. She made the quarter in 36 seconds, the half mile in 1:10, and the mile in 2:22½. Butler was just inside the distance pole as Lucy crossed the home score. Appended is a recapitulation of the three races.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Wednesday, June 3.—Match for $2,500 a side, three in five, under saddle:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Budd Doble's b m. Lucy | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Jno. Murphy's blk g. Gen. Butler | 2 | 2 | 2 |

*Time.*

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 36½ | 1:11½ | 2:25½ |
| Second heat | 37½ | 1:13 | 2:26 |
| Third heat | 36 | 1:10 | 2:22½ |

SAME DAY.—Match for $500, mile heats, three in five, in harness:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Patterson's black stallion | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J. Dangrey's b. g. Ben Wood | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:41¼, 2:40½, 2:41½, 2:38, 2:38½.

SAME DAY.—Match against time for $500, under saddle. Black gelding Rapid to beat 2:30 in three trials. The horse won on the second attempt; time, 2:27½.

### Lucky Escape.

**A young Lady Nearly Married to a Thief.**

From the Weldon (N. C.) News, 3d.

The little town of Farmville upon the Southside road, in the interior of Virginia, was the scene of some little excitement on Monday morning, the 1st inst. A printer by the name of Riggsby, who has been for some time at work in the *Journal* office, and who claims to hail from New Orleans, was making preparations to marry to-day a young lady living in that vicinity. The tickets were all out and all necessary arrangements made, the happy bride that was to be looking forward with no little delight to the day when she should be united to him who had won her heart. But the course of true love was never known to run smooth, and just three days previous to the time her gay Lothario was found to have been for months past engaged in robbing a store situated just beneath the *Journal* building, suspicion being directed towards him on Sunday evening, and upon examination it was discovered that he had appropriated, by means of a duplicate key, quite a large amount of clothing, etc. He, however, made his escape on Monday morning, saving an arrest, and the young lady was left to thank the fate that brought the discovery before the indissolute knot was tied.

The young man had borne a good character up to the time of this discovery, his villainy not being suspected.

### Tardy Justice.

**A Cowardly Tyrant Punished—Paddy on his Muscle to Some Purpose.**

From the Lexington (Ky) Gazette, 6th.

An occurrence happened in the jail at Covington a few days ago which gave us great satisfaction when we heard it. Among the prisoners in the jail was a man by the name of O'Hara, known to all Confederates who were ever confined in Camp Douglas as "Old Red" and as the most brutal wretch in the world. He would frequently thrust his bayonet into them without any provocation, as if he enjoyed the pain he inflicted, and practiced other cruelties upon them until he became perfectly detested and odious in the very sight of his victims. It seems that he is now a prisoner himself in confinement; but we will venture that it is not for any exhibition of manliness or patriotism, but for some low theft or cowardly ruffianism. He was entertaining his fellow captives the other night with an account of the manner in which he managed "his prisoners" at Camp Douglas. Among his auditors was a large, strapping Irishman (and we are sorry we did not learn his name), who was put in the jail for taking a little too much of the "cratur," and who, it seems, had been a Confederate soldier, and who was a prisoner at one time at Camp Douglas, and had experienced the tender mercies of "Old Red." When our Hibernian became sure of his man, he started up in fury, and exclaimed: "And it's Mr. O'Hara himself that spakes, and no mistake; and, bejaburs, it's glad to meet you that I am;" and before "Old Red" knew what hurt him he was sprawling on the floor, and Pat was on top of him. He beat him almost to a jelly, cursing him all the time, and reminding him with every blow of some act of cruelty he had practiced on some poor, sickly, and unoffending prisoner. So far as revenge could be gotten out of his vile body, Pat extracted it, only regretting that he could not settle old scores with a few others who he hoped to meet under as favorable circumstances. Money has been sent to Covington to pay Pat's fine, and he will be set free for performing this act of retributive justice on as brutal a scoundrel as ever domineered over unarmed and helpless prisoners.

GEN. HOOKER AND HIS WIFE.—"Fighting Joe Hooker" would hardly be recognized by his comrades in arms—a confirmed invalid, the victim of paralysis, dependent on others. His return to America without improvement in health is a subject of deep regret, not only to his warm personal friends, but to all who remember the heroism of American soldiers and American leaders with pride. Hooker stands among the fighting heroes of the war, at the head of that large class of men who actually led their troops. He does not stand among that greater class of men who achieved success by the work of their brains, but who depended for that success upon the support of Hooker and his co-workers. These two classes of leaders must exist in every army. The one is dependent on the other, and they share the glory between them.

The news that the health of Mrs. Hooker has been lost while vainly exerting herself in the work of restoring her hero-husband, is a subject of still more painful interest. She has been known to the country as the most brilliant woman in Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West. Few women in the country, indeed, have attained a more enviable position in society, and none have filled their places with more dignity and quiet elegance.

This couple, so brilliant in social and military reputation, and still young, return to our country broken down in health and in spirits.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

### Life in Memphis.

**A Desperate Encounter With Four Negro Burglars—A Captain of the Police and a Patrolman Shot—A Fight in the Dark—One of the Rascals Fatally Wounded.**

From the Memphis Bulletin, 5th.

A desperate affray occurred between the police and a party of burglars, on Monroe street, this morning, which resulted in the shooting of Capt. Perry, of the Second Police District, Officer Wright, and one of the robbers named Bill Lipskey. Shortly before one o'clock this morning, while Officers Wright and Barbiere, two of the most active members of the police force, were patroling their beats, and while passing up Monroe street, they discovered that a burglary had been committed at the store of Price & Yeatman, and that the burglars were then inside. While they were consulting as to the best mode of capturing the robbers, Capt. Perry of the Second District came along, and it was at once determined to boldly enter the place and effect their capture. The place was dark, and when Capt. Perry opened the door he struck a match on the side post. The instant the match ignited, and showed the burglars to be four negroes, they commenced firing. The first shot passed through the fleshy part of Captain Perry's right arm, glanced on his ribs, and inflicted a serious though not dangerous wound. The second shot struck officer Wright above the left knee, and he fell to the ground. The instant the burglars saw the effect of their shots they made a rush for the door, but officer Barbiere intercepted them, pistol in hand. His first shot entered the neck of one of the robbers named Bill Lipskey, and he fell. Several other shots were fired on both sides but without effect, and the three negroes managed to effect their escape, but doubtless by this time they are in custody, as patrolmen were immediately put on their track.

Capt. Perry, whose wound is not considered of a dangerous character, was conveyed to his residence, on Allen avenue, without delay, where the ball was extracted, and sanguine hopes are entertained that he will soon recover. Officer Wright's wound is slight, and he will be ready for duty again in a couple of days.

Lipskey, the wounded burglar, was conveyed to the Causey street station. His wound is very serious, and he cannot recover. He made an *ante mortem* deposition this morning, and gave such information as will be certain to lead to the arrest of those who were engaged with him in the robbery.

The affray caused the greatest excitement when it occurrrd, and a large crowd went down to the station-house with the wounded prisoners. Captain Simons and Sergeant Brown were early at the station and rendered every assistance in their power. Further developments regarding this terrible affray will be published in the *Bulletin* to-morrow, as the matter will be fully investigated by the police authorities to-day.

### The Bull's Head.

**Something About the Great New York Horse Market.**

From the N. Y. Herald of Wednesday.

A ride of half an hour from City Hall square, by way of Third Avenue, sets the tourist down in front of a low wooden building, with the white paint half washed off it, and presenting a spotty appearance like that of a patient just recovering from the small-pox. The edifice in question occupies the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth street and Third Avenue, and is high, with a sort of curious felicity of metaphor to sense, the Bull's Head Hotel. One is now in the midst of the horse mart of the city—a thoroughfare extending from Fourth Avenue to the East river. On all sides of you it is nothing but horse—one sees, smells, hears, and understands nothing but horse. The dialect spoken is a dialect which draws all its illustrations from horse. Men promenade up and down and gabble nothing but horse. Bottles of medicinal preparations stare from every nook and cranny—all marked "horse" in large, black letters, and all labelled "horse" with the yellow picture of a horse very carefully printed on the label. All panaceas are horse panaceas; all doctors are horse doctors; all the quacks in the vicinity are horse quacks. Everybody talks horse, and, perhaps, in accordance with the advice of Mr. Bergh, eats horse. To parody Tennyson—a hackneyed procedure in these days of parody—it is

Horse to the right of you,
Horse to the left of you,
Horse on all sides of you,
Spavined and foundered.

Here are fifty firms all engaged in the horse business; enter the office of any one of which and you will find some curious pictorial decorations, all lambent with horseyness and all from the pencils of mute, inglorious Rosa Bonheurs, whose fame and greenbacks tarry long and are tardy.

The oldest of these firms is that of Chamberlin & Co.; the most extensive in business is that of Post & Nichols, whose stables extend from Third to Fourth avenue on the south side, and constitute a sort of large boarding-house (and perhaps hospital), into which patients are received, or boarders, for the sum and consideration of $1 per day. This is the regular price of a horse's board—the different boarding-houses along the line of this great horse thoroughfare accommodating from 250 to 300 horses at all seasons of the year.

At present trade is not very brisk, especially in carriage horses, which range from $800 to $2,000 per span. The colors now preferred and decidedly in fashion are dapple gray and black, other colors bringing an inferior price. Owing to the weather, which has been unfavorable to their exhibition, trade this spring has been dull in carriage stock. The usual method of exhibition is to permit the span to be taken to a gentleman's residence, harnessed to his carriage, and tried in the park, or in some other favorable spot. These horses are mostly from Vermont. In railroad or stage horses the trade is always more or less brisk, prices ranging from $160 to $180. Farm horses command about the same price, and are in greatest demand in the spring. Truck and dray horses range from $300 to $500, and are in limited demand at all seasons of the year. Of large Liverpool drays no stock is kept on hand, and most of the horses sold under the last three categories are of American blood and breeding, being supplied mostly from the four States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, while carriage horses hail principally from Vermont, though of the latter New York and the Northwest furnish a limited supply. Canadian horses, small and tough, are always in some demand. Saddle horses sell for from $250 to $300, but are not kept on sale to any great extent. In seasons of lively trade sales have been as high as two thousand horses per month, or even three thousand, by a single firm, though the year round the whole fifty firms average not more than one hundred transfers per day. All horses of any value are warranted to be as represented, the business having assumed a magnitude which precludes the exercise of the tricks of small dickering and jockeyism, and most of the rather illegitimate business is transacted by outside parties.

### A Suicide.

**And a Very Singular Cause for it.**

Coroner Emmert held an inquest, yesterday morning, on the body of George Hotell, the German who had, the day before, blown his brains out with a musket. The wife of the deceased testified that he had been greatly addicted to drink, but that they had had no quarrel, on this account, for several days previous to his death. After eating his dinner on Wednesday, he sat down and wrote a letter, which he put into his pocket, and, having kissed the children, left the house, taking his musket with him. She was anxious to know whither he was going, and why he took his gun; but he would give her no satisfaction, beyond telling her that he wanted to shoot a dog on the hill. She saw him no more until about 7 o'clock. At that time, becoming very uneasy, she went in search of him, and, when told by a boy that he had shot himself on Butcher's Hill, went thither and found him dead. He had taken off his shoes and had discharged the musket by pressing the trigger with his foot. The letter which he had written in the presence of his wife at dinner time was found on his person, and consisted of nothing more than a complaint of injustice at the hands of Judge Straub, who had that morning, in the Police Court, discharged from custody a man by the name of Sandheger, against whom Hotell had made a charge of assault and battery that he could not sustain by the testimony he brought forward.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict of suicide by shooting himself in the mouth with a musket.

The Cherokee Indians have sold their neutral lands, and will realize about $1,000,000 for the 798,613 acres contained in the tract.

Annie Palmer, a native of New Milford, Conn died recently at Polk City, Iowa, at the patriarhal age of 104.

### Mysterious.

**A Young Lawyer Dies Suddenly and Strangely.**

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald, 3d.

On yesterday morning about 10 o'clock William Thurman, of Rogersville, came to his death very suddenly and mysteriously in the neighborhood of Fort Saunders. The deceased, we understand, came to Knoxville a few days since on business. He was a lawyer by profession, and has been for some time engaged in the collection of pensions and soldiers' claims, and the object of his visit was to draw the money due upon some claims in his possession. It is said that he had been in a state of intoxication for two or three days prior to his death.

There are so many different versions of the facts immediately preceding the death that we are unable to give anything like a satisfactory report. It seems that Thurman yesterday took a drink at one of the bar-rooms on Gay street, and in company with two women of low repute walked out toward Fort Saunders. He was seen sitting down near one of the trenches near the fort, in company with his female companions. A cry from one of the women attracted the attention of some carpenters near by, who, upon repairing to the place, found the man lying dead in the trench. His neck was dislocated, as a professional examination subsequently developed.

The account given by the women is that Thurman arose to his feet, when he convulsively put his hands to his sides, exclaiming: "Oh, what a pain!" and instantly fell down the embankment, some eight or ten feet and spoke no more. The examining surgeons say it was impossible to tell whether his neck was dislocated by the fall or by previous violence.

There are various surmises and suspicions concerning this mysterious affair, but we forbear mentioning them at this time. The jury of inquest returned that he came to his death "from a cause unknown."

The deceased was a Lieutenant in the Federal army during the war, and for about two years has been a member of the Rogersville bar. He was unmarried. His remains have been taken to Rogersville for interment.

### Atrocious Murder.

**An Injured Husband Kills his Wife's Paramour—Methodical Procedure—His Arrest and Statement.**

From the Memphis Appeal, 5th.

Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, another of those sickening deeds of blood which we are daily and almost hourly called upon to chronicle, took place in our city. The daily and hourly recurrence of these hideous episodes in every day life of Memphis has somewhat blunted our sensibilities, and we do not look upon them with that horror which they should inspire; but in this case the murder was so cold-blooded and deliberate, and the attendant circumstances so sensational in their character, that it becomes one of more than ordinary interest.

A laboring man, hard-working, honest, and hitherto of blameless reputation, John Linnehan by name, who lives on the Randolph road, about a quarter of a mile beyond Wolfe river, yesterday morning drove an axe into the skull of Matt Dwyre, killing him instantly, under the following circumstances, as detailed to us by Linnehan, then a prisoner in Adams street station. For convenience, we will give the affair, near as possible, in his own words:

"I married my wife about three years ago, and lived very pleasantly with her until about two months since, when this man Dwyre came to board at my house. She was a widow when I married her, and had a son about twelve years old. With this boy Dwyre generally slept, and through him I learned of the first thing that led me to suspect that there was anything wrong between his mother and Dwyre. About six weeks ago I went out to Collierville to do a job of ditching, but when I got there, found it was given to some one else, and I returned to town that same night. On going into the house, I saw Dwyre leave my wife's room. I went in and accused her of acting wrong with him. She bitterly denied it, and we had a quarrel, and from that time on we had no peace in my own house. Dwyre bossed everybody and everything, and always went around with a repeater, so that I was afraid of my life.

"On Wednesday evening I went to the house with two friends of mine, and we had something to drink. On going into my wife's room suddenly I found Dwyre in there with her, and as soon as he saw me he knocked me down and kicked me out of the room, calling me a —— and saying he would kill me yet. My friends made me go to bed, and yesterday morning when I awoke I got to thinking about Dwyre's treatment of me, and I determined to kill him. I got right up and went to the yard and got the axe—a common old wood axe—and went first to my wife's room; he was not there, and then I went to her son's room, where he generally slept.

"Here I found him in bed with the boy, both asleep; I walked up to the bed and dealt him one blow with the edge of the ax, driving it into and splitting his skull open. He did not even groan. I drew the ax out, and stood by him a minute to see if he would move or speak, but finding him dead, I laid the ax down, washed myself, put on a clean shirt, and came down town to deliver myself up to the police. The first one I met I delivered myself to him. On the road down I told a good many people what I had done. The policeman brought me here (Adams-street station) and locked me up. That is all—the truth, and nothing but the truth. I killed him—I am glad I did it, and would do it again if I had the same cause."

Linnehan is an Irishman, about forty years old, small in stature, with an honest, Irish face. His wife, he informs us, is also Irish, and of about the same age, or perhaps a little older. Dwyre, the murdered man, was a Captain in the 15th Tennessee regiment, C. S. A., and is represented as having been a very good soldier.

### Shooting.

**A Negro Detective Shot—Novel Missiles of Warfare.**

From the Memphis Appeal, 5th.

Yesterday afternoon a negro constable was sent to serve a writ of replevin on two Italians named Frank Gassarango and John Gatti, who keep an establishment on the levee at the foot of Jefferson street. The Italians, however, rallied in force and drove him away, and he made for the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police and laid complaint before Colonel Beaumont, who ordered McCune, alias "Curly," to accompany him and arrest the offenders. On arriving at the scene "Curly" and "Kinky" found the Italians prepared and drawn up in line of battle, ready to receive them. Gassarango had a double barreled shot-gun, and Gatti a handful of peanuts, both of which were were discharged at "Curly" and "Kinky" about the same time. A ball from the shot-gun grazed Curly's windpipe, and came very near severing his jugular. It, however, did no more than letting a little blood, while the peanuts (burst all to pieces) fell harmless from "Kinky's" skull. After a short but desperate conflict, in which marmelade, candy, peanuts, oranges and bananas suffered severely, and in which "Curly" discharged one of his "derringers" into the floor, and the other would not go off, the two brigands were captured. They were marched off, under charge of "Kinky," to the Adams street station, where they now are.—"Curly" and "Kinky" are the herous of the hour.

FAITHFUL GUARD.—A gentleman, whose name we could not learn, went from home in Rockingham county, N. C., leaving a little negro boy in charge. A negro man came near the premises, and asked the little boy who was in the house. Being informed that no one was at home, he insisted on going in. Objection was made, and he got hold of the boy and whipped him. The little fellow then ran to the house, getting there before the man, picked up a gun and shot him dead. When the owner of the premises came home he reported what he had done. Faithful guard that!—*Danville (Va) Times, 3rd.*

POISONED BY EATING MULBERRIES.—In the northern portion of Madison county, Alabama, quite a number of persons have been poisoned by eating mulberries. Two boys at our informant's house were poisoned, and he told us that he understood that six boys, three white and three negroes, were found dead under a mulberry tree. It is supposed that the locusts have poisoned the mulberries. We would warn the people to beware of eating these berries, as they are doubtless poisoned.—*Nashville Gazette, 5th.*

Terra alba, or white earth, is extensively used to adulerate confectionery. Dissolve a piece of candy in a glass of water, and the sediment will exhibit the amount of adulteration.

## A QUEER SMASH-UP.

### The Bummers Run a Tennessee Railroad Into the Ground.

**Practical Effects of the Radical Policy in the South.**

### The Brownlow Carpet-Baggers Pluck an Independent Corporation of Its Resources and Chartered Rights.

From the Nashville Union and Dispatch.

There is a terrible condition of affairs existing on the Nashville and Northwestern railroad. Yesterday morning its unpaid employes warned the officers of the road through the morning papers that no trains would be permitted to run after Monday, June 8th, and no trouble was anticipated until that time, but matters were suddenly brought to a crisis early yesterday. The last train from this point for Hickman went out at 5:15 P. M. Thursday. It was the regular passenger and mail train, and was taken out by an assistant in the shops. There was no firemen on the locomotive.

The accommodation train due here at 4:45 yesterday morning did not arrive until 10 o'clock. When within three quarters of a mile of the city it had collided with a train of forty or fifty box-cars of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, into which it had been thrown by the turning of a switch that put the main track to the side track upon which the Nashville and Chattanooga cars were stationed. The locomotive was checked up after going through and completely demolishing two box-cars, and getting pretty severly brushed by the collision. The wreck of the broken cars lodged upon the main track, thus obstructing the road for a number of hours. After hastily reversing the locomotive, the engineer had jumped off. No one aboard either of the trains received any injury. There was no means of knowing who had meddled with the switch, but the affair is laid at the door of the desperate employes.

The accident to the accommodation prevented the leaving of any train in the morning, and at 5:15 P. M an attempt was made to get out the regular passenger train for Hickman, conductor Ike Woods. It was declared by the employes that this train should not go out unless one of the engineers who had been all along employed should take charge of the locomotive. None however could be found who would undertake the work, and Jack Rhea, an engineer who had formerly been employed and discharged, was put on.

The train rolled out of the depot unmolested, and there was not the slightest indication that its trip to Hickman would not be accomplished. The stout locomotive seemed belching defiance as it gathered speed and clanked along at a good rate until half a mile out, when a red flag, the startling signal of danger, fluttered out just ahead of the swiftly-moving train. The switch had been turned, and now the track led off an embankment. In a few minutes more the train and passengers would have been hurled to destruction, but the engineer, knowing well the import of the scarlet signal, instantly reversed the locomotive, and the train went rumbling sullenly back to the city. The point at which the switch was turned was outside the corporated limits.

After the train reached the depot, the employes informed Gen. Innes, the Receiver, that a locomotive and the mail car might be sent out without molestation, and that one of their number would volunteer to go as engineer. This the Receiver would not hear to, and the mail car did not go out. No trains whatever went out either yesterday or last night.

During the day, a great many of the employes were about the depot, and excitement is running high. They number from seventy to one hundred men, and are determined that nothing shall be done upon the road until their just demands for the pay due them are complied with.

What will be the ultimate fate of this most unfortunate road it is difficult to say. Prosperous under the management of the old and legitimate administration, during the six months it has been in the hands of a Receiver it has been driving swiftly to destruction. Not even paying its running expenses, it gives no account of the $100,000 of State bonds issued in its behalf. Two bogus directories have been foisted upon it by political shystering, and in each case the balance of the State bonds which were to be issued to the road in accordance with the provisions of the omnibus bill have been held back by injunctions. To-day the bogus administration is without a dollar, and are compelled to resort to borrowing to meet the most trifling claims. The starving employes have grown desperate, and the extreme measures to which they have resorted are not without some show of justification. It is reported that Gen. Innes has tendered his resignation as Receiver, and that the Governor has refused to accept it, but there is no good authority for this report.

The attorneys of the bogus Directory were in close consultation yesterday, but we believe there is as yet no promise of relief. The only remaining remedies are decisions from Judge Trigg dissolving the injunctions, or the turning of the road over to its legitimate officers.

Great excitement has followed upon the incidents of yesterday, and further developments are looked for with intense interest.

### From Washington.

**A Few Items of Interest.**

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

A number of Pennsylvania politicians are now in Washington prospecting for the nomination of Chief Justice Chase. As part of the movement, the following circular, calling a meeting of his friends in Philadelphia, is interesting:

PHILADELPHIA, May 20th, 1868.

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully requested to meet a few of the friends of Chief Justice Chase, on the 10th of June, 1868, at noon, at the Continental Hotel, in this city, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting his name for candidate for Pesident of the United States.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] JOHN WELCH,
WM. F. JOHNSON,
JNO. E. FRAZIER.

Messrs. Welch and Frazier, who sign this letter, are parties to whom the Chief Justice, recently, as they report, said he was in the hands of his friends. They and Mr. Johnson are members of the great Democratic Club of Philadelphia, of which the latter is president.

THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

The Senate has not yet acted on the St. Thomas treaty, and a telegram from Havana announcing its rejection is incorrect. The Foreign Relations Committee of that body have, however, agreed to report against its ratification, and it will undoubtedly be rejected whenever brought before the Senate. The committee have also reported against Mr. Seward's confidential proposition to buy the bay and island of Samana, and the probabilities are he will at once give notice that all negotiations on this behalf are closed. There is no chance of the acquisition of any territory in the West Indies at this session of Congress.

THE TYPOS AND A. WARD.

The National Typographical Union at its session to-day, adopted a resolution directing that the funds now in the hands of the late Secretary and Treasurer, and collected for the Artemus Ward fund, be transferred to the Secretary and Treasurer of the National Union, and by him invested in United States bonds. They also favorably considered the proposition of the Milwaukee Union, that the monument, when erected, be built of type metal, but took no action thereupon.

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

The Senate spent nearly all day on the bill for the admission of North Carolina and other Southern States. The principal point of debate among Republicans was whether Alabama shall be admitted at present. Messrs. Wilson, Stewart, and Sherman favored the insertion of that State in this bill. Messrs. Morton, Frelinghuysen, and Conkling wanted it brought in by a new bill. Messrs. Howard and Yates thought there should be a new election. The Democrats all opposed admission in any form.

Mr. Conkling made a sharp point on Mr. Wilson, and caused a good deal of amusement by showing from the record that his position now is exactly opposite to that he held when the original reconstruction act was passed.

Saturn's rings are near the point of their greatest separation, and can be seen to great advantage.

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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, }


## Democratic Nominations.

*AUGUST ELECTION.*

FOR GOVERNOR,
**JOHN W. STEVENSON.**

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE,
**H. W. BRUCE.**

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY,
**PHILIP LEE.**

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
**HENRY J. STITES.**

FOR CHANCELLOR,
**THOS. B. COCHRAN.**

FOR MARSHAL OF THE CHANCERY COURT
**F. C. WELLMAN.**

FOR CLERK OF THE CHANCERY COURT,
**THOS. W. THOMPSON.**

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
**JOHN S. CAIN.**

FOR SHERIFF,
**JOHN M. MARTIN.**

FOR CITY AND COUNTY ATTORNEY,
**F. HAGAN.**

FOR MARSHALL OF THE CITY COURT,
**WILL HORAN.**

SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1868.

## Death of A. C. Bullitt, Esq.

We have been very deeply pained to learn that A. C. Bullitt, Esq., died in this city on Saturday morning. We suppose him to have been about sixty-three or sixty-four years of age.

Mr. Bullitt was a native of Louisville, a son, we believe, of Thomas Bullitt, one of the chief men of the city nearly half a century ago. The subject of our brief notice was residing here when we came to the city in 1830. He was then a finely-educated and accomplished young man, a most charming and delightful companion, the mould of honor and chivalry, regarded by all as the possessor of great talent and brilliant genius, but devoting his powers to no particular pursuit. Soon after the establishment of the Louisville JOURNAL, he became a frequent contributor to it, and upon three or four occasions, during our absence, he acted as its editor. Several of his articles and many of his paragraphs attracted much attention by their wit, their humor, their eloquence, and their power. He was of the old Whig party, and oftentimes his Damascus blade, as ponderous as that of Richard, and as keen as that of Saladin, did destructive work among the opposite party.

Mr. Bullitt's success as a writer in his occasional efforts led him to turn his attention to editorship as a profession. He accepted, after we had known him a few years, the editorship of the New Orleans *Bee*, which, like the Louisville JOURNAL, was an old Whig paper. As Editor of the *Bee* he for the first time devoted himself regularly to the vocation of writing. Signal indeed was his triumph. Every production of his pen created a sensation in both parties. His periods in his greater productions flowed with the strength, majesty, and clearness of Burke's. Each morning his paper was eagerly sought for and read, and it seldom failed to fulfil the best hopes of one party and the worst fears of the other. He was without a rival in New Orleans or in the South. His invective was terrible. It blasted where it fell.

After many triumphs, Mr. Bullitt ceased to be the editor of the *Bee* and accepted the editorial charge and a joint proprietorship of that distinguished paper, the New Orleans *Picayune*. He carried into the latter paper the same great and varied powers that had won him fame in the former, but, as the *Picayune* was not to any great extent a political organ, he was not usually incited as its editor to the same strong and vigorous exercise of his ability that had characterized his career in the *Bee*. His writings however, if less intense, earnest, vehement, and all-sweeping than they had been while his heart and soul were in political strife, were more valued and charming and not less attractive. His admirers were numbered by millions, and his name was spoken throughout the nation.

On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor took the Presidential Chair. It was thought necessary in those days that an administration should have a newspaper organ to expound and defend its policy. President Taylor and his friends, appreciating the high qualifications of Mr. Bullitt, made choice of him as editor of a paper to be established at Washington. Mr. B. consented, with some reluctance, to accept the highly important position. He certainly felt no misgiving or distrust as to his own powers, but he did not much like to accept a place in which he might at times be expected to forego, to some extent, his own personal and political independence and to attempt to vindicate measures and policies not wholly in accordance with his own opinions and feelings. And we afterwards learned from him that his acceptance had been made with a clear and distinctly expressed understanding that he should keep his independence, so far at least as never to write what he did not think. His career as editor of the government organ, the Washington *Republic*, was not long, but it was fully up to his previously-earned editorial renown. Of course the height and prominence of his station exposed him to be assailed, as he constantly was, from a thousand sources, many of his assailants being among the most able and brilliant writers of the country, but he stood as unshaken by their assaults as if he had been a great pillar of granite upon a sea-beaten surf. During the last few weeks of President Taylor's administration, Mr. Bullitt did not fully sustain it in his paper, and, after President T.'s death and the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, a difference of views upon certain subjects between the President or some members of his Cabinet and Mr. Bullitt caused the latter to relinquish a position, which, although he had achieved much honor and reputation in it, had never been much to his taste.

Mr. Bullitt, as newspaper editor and proprietor, had, at the time of his retirement, won not only fame but a considerable fortune, and subsequently he married a most admirable lady of large wealth in this city. He passed most of his after-life upon his plantations in Mississippi, though he traveled for some time with his family in Europe. He joined the Christian Church in this city and continued, so long as he lived, a devout, active, and useful member of it, giving freely of his fortune for the promotion of its great and sacred objects. He seemed to have his full share of happiness in this world, and we doubt not that his happiness is perfected in the life eternal to which he has passed like a star mounting up the firmament.

## All Talk.

The New York *Tribune* says that it "wants to see the very last State admitted, her self-government protected, military rule superseded, and the Freedmen's Bureau withdrawn before Congress adjourns." The editor of that paper may want to see the last State admitted upon the radical reconstruction plan as soon as possible, but he doesn't wish to see "military rule superseded and the Freedmen's Bureau withdrawn before Congress adjourns." Neither he nor his political friends desire to see anything of the kind. If all the ten States were reconstructed to-day, the radicals of Congress and of the nation would vehemently oppose the discontinuance of military rule and the withdrawal of the Bureau. They would make opposition to these measures a regular party policy, which no member of the party could refuse to support without being ostracised. They would fully realize the fact, that, if military domination and the Bureau should be discontinued, and the bayonet cease to exercise entire sway in the South, the States of all that section would in at most a single year pass into the control of the Democratic party. And that result they would fight against at all hazards.

☞ Gen. Grant isn't as strong as Hector, but Colfax is as wise as Ulysses.

## Life and the Seasons.

May, the last progeny of "lusty Spring," has passed away into the tomb of memory, and June has administered, as next of kin, upon her estate. But a short time and Sirius, the dog-star, will assert supremacy, and we shall have the full-tide of summer, with its concomitants of sickening heat, by night and day, or the assuaging comforts of cool sea breezes, and the round of riotous pleasures which the fashionable watering-places afford.

The month of June, however, the season of summer's infancy, always brings the remembrance of childhood's hours, dedicated to youthful memories and indissolubly associated with the pastimes and pleasures of earlier years. The simple, unobtrusive melody of Mrs. Gilman's poem (known to almost every school-child) rings upon the memory like the echo of a half-forgotten chime; and within our inner-mind is pictured, by force of sheer association, the pleasureable events of days lang-syne:

> Mother, dear mother, the winds are at play,
> Prithee, let me be idle to-day;
> Look, dear mother, the flowers all lie
> Languidly under the bright blue sky;
> See how slowly the streamlet glides,
> Look how the violet roguishly hides;
> Even the butterfly rests on the rose
> And scarcely sips the sweets as he goes.
> * * * * *
> You bid me be busy, but, mother dear,
> How the hum-drum grasshopper soundeth near,
> And the soft west wind is so light in its play
> It scarcely moves a leaf on the spray.

What is there in the composition of humanity that makes us wish for manhood when we are but young, and for youth again when we approach the autumn of life? The constant dream of ambitious boyhood is the coming of the auspicious hour of man's estate, fretting impatiently over the weary time between. And when we are in the "sear and yellow leaf", we sigh for the past memories of "life's green spring", comparing, unfavorably, the trials, tribulations, sorrows, triumphs, successes, and horrors of mature manhood with the joys, pleasures, innocence, and purity of childhood—when the soul is yet untouched by sin and uncontaminated by the varying experiences of life.

Shakspeare quaintly compares our lives to a play, wherein there are many parts, the acts being seven, from the infant to second childishness. But Keats, the sweetest, purest, most lovable of all the poets (whose first line of "Endymion"—"A thing of beauty is a joy forever"—ought to have made him immortal, if he had never written another word), more pleasantly likens our lives to the four seasons, in the following beautiful simile:

> Four seasons fill the measure of the year;
> There are four seasons in the mind of man;
> He has his lusty Spring, when fancy clear
> Takes in all beauty with an easy span.
> He has his Summer, when luxuriously
> Spring's honey'd cud of youthful thoughts he loves
> To ruminate and by such dreaming high
> Is nearest unto heaven. Quiet coves
> His soul has in its Autumn, when his wings
> He furleth close; contented so to look
> On mists in idleness—to let fair things
> Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook.
> He has his Winter too, of pale misfeature,
> Or else he would forget his mortal nature.

Lord Byron, in Childe Harold, puts our lives into severe comparison, leaving but little to covet after youth has passed, it his interpretation be correct:

> We wither from our youth, we gasp away—
> Sick—sick; unfound the boon, unslaked the thirst,
> Though to the last, on verge of our decay,
> Some phantom lures, such as we sought at first;
> But all too late—so we are doubly curs'd.
> Love, fame, ambition, avarice—'tis the same—
> Each idle, and all ill, and none the worst;
> For all are meteors with a different name,
> And Death the sable smoke where vanishes the flame.

Crabbe, in his pastoral poem of "The Village," sings the complaint which old age is wont to express, when wearied with the cares and tribulations of life and the disappointment of unrequited toil the sweetest refuge seems to be the grave:

> Why do I live when I desire to be
> At once from life and life's long labors free?
> Like leaves in spring, the young are blown away,
> Without the sorrows of a slow decay;
> I, like yon wither'd leaf remain behind,
> Nipt by the frost and shivering in the wind;
> * * * * *
> Thus groan the old, till by disease oppress'd,
> They taste a final woe, and then they rest.

Life is but a series of misfortunes to the major portion of humanity, and it would be a great consolation to be assured of the certainty of a metempsychosis—when, in another shape, our spirits might return to earth again, there to enjoy those pleasures of which we had been previously deprived. But it would be immeasurably unfortunate if the rule, *per contra*, were enforced upon those who had passed a happy life upon earth to return again, condemned to suffer the dark experiences of misfortune, by way of *recoupement*. According to such an equity it would follow that all should share alike the joys, taste the happiness, and at the same time experience the misfortunes and suffer the pangs which fall to the lot of man. All would have a spring, a summer, and a winter—all be rich and all poor—all loved and all despised—all great and all humble—all sovereign and all subject—all strong and all weak—and, in fact, a complete working both ways of the rules of life.

Those whose poverty and obscurity compel the sufferings of the summer solstice cooped-up in miserable walls, with scanty food and unseasonable raiment, might each in another shape enjoy the morning's breeze, freighted with the perfume of flowers and the scent of new-mown hay—or take a shy at the gaieties of Newport, skimming the waves in white-sailed yachts, dining sumptuously to the music of operatic gems, sweetly discoursed by a noted military band; and in the evening, under the glittering jets of gas-light, treading a measure at the "German," with Hebe for a partner, upon whose forefinger glistens the diamond solitaire which proclaims her to "be all thine own"—at early dawn, a ride upon the hardened beach, in a stylish phaeton, drawn by a pair of "spanking bays," a bath in the merry surf, and champagne-cocktails *ad libitum* before breakfast—postprandial naps, fragrant Havanas, a perfectly appointed wardrobe and lots of friends and ready cash! These when the dog days wane, and autumn proclaims its presence, to return to your city home, replete with every comfort, where soon the changing season will compel the burnished grates to smile with happy fires, and the "mahogany" to bear up the burden of savory meats, oysters in every style, flanked by substantial decanters of port, sherry, Madera, *eau-de-vie*, and Rhenish wines, of all brands and vintages, from the *Chateau Yquem* to *Lacrimæ Christi*. Then a cushioned stall at the opera, white kids and patent-leather boots, *petit soupers* at Delmonico's, or pot-luck at the Manhattan or New York Club Rooms—a success among the bulls and bears of Wall street "calling, and whipsawing the time" to a financial nicety!

But why dwell upon all these incidents of this era of successful, fashionable and happy life? Why picture to the squalid and miserable such things as they have but little hope of obtaining? Why threaten those who possess the gracious gifts of fortune with the bitter taste of reverse and the inheritance of poverty? It is to one class the feast of Tantalus, "full in the sight of Paradise, beholding Heaven and feeling hell," and to the other—

> Like dead sea fruits that tempt the eye,
> But turn to ashes on the lips.

## Grant Backs the Infidelity of His Party.

A radical editor in Indiana boasts that Gen. Grant, when inquired of by the Confederate commander at Fort Donelson what terms of capitulation would be accepted, answered: "No terms but unconditional surrender." Gen. Grant's friends may as well remember, however, that, at Appomattox Court House, he prescribed no "unconditional surrender" to Gen. Lee. He was very willing to make terms with *him*, and he did make terms that the fiercest of the radical enemies of the South denounced almost bitterly.

But we wonder how Gen. Grant feels when he remembers those terms. They were liberal and just, and we do not say that he has personally violated the letter of them or directly countenanced its violation, but we do say that he sustains a party and is sustained by a party that has uniformly condemned those terms throughout and shown in a thousand ways a disposition to set them at defiance. No one can deny that the whole spirit and tenor of the terms in question are at war with the entire course pursued by the radical party toward the Confederates who surrendered under Lee. Yet Gen. Grant goes with his whole heart and soul and body in support of the radical party.

In all this, the radical candidate for the Presidency stultifies himself. He makes the broadest, deepest, and blackest kind of a mark upon his own military record.

## A Reckless Calumny.

Poor Ashburn's murder in Georgia is but one of a thousand instances, and there is not an hour of the day since the acquittal of Andrew Johnson in which new wrongs are not perpetrated.—*New York Tribune.*

If there are thousands of instances of the murder of radicals in the South, and if there is not an hour of the day in which new wrongs are not perpetrated there, what can the Federal armies in that section be doing? Do they accomplish any good? Are they not utterly inefficient and imbecile? Had they not better be disbanded and the enormous expense of them saved to our impoverished government and people?

And we are told that it is especially "since the acquittal of Andrew Johnson" that new wrongs are perpetrated every hour. But what can Johnson's acquittal have to do with inciting new wrongs in the South? Are not all the affairs of the South and the whole people of the South under precisely the same control now that they were before Johnson was acquitted? Are not the same drum-beats and bugle-blasts in their ears, the same camp-fires in their eyes, and the same bayonets at their throats? Has negro-power been abated or modified in the slightest particular? Do not the white men continue unarmed whilst the negroes are not only armed but backed by the terrible power of the Federal Government?

The acquittal of Andrew Johnson and the nomination of Grant and Colfax occurred almost simultaneously. Now, if Southern wrongs are perpetrated every hour since those events, how does the New York *Tribune* know to which of the two to attribute them?

## Democratic Convention in the Second Judicial District.

On Tuesday last the Democracy of the Second Judicial District met in convention, and nominated John R. Grace, of Trigg, for the Judgeship, and James R. Hewlett, of Caldwell, for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney. The nominations are excellent ones. Mr. Grace is a man of spotless character and a jurist of high abilities, and Mr. Hewlett, his associate on the ticket, is in all respects worthy of the association. The proceedings of the convention will be found in the JOURNAL of to-day.

☞ Our news columns this morning which are usually full and fresh in point of general interest, contain the story of the disgraceful scenes which transpired at Washington the night after the late local elections. It will be read with mortification, mingled with disgust, by every thoughtful person.

... Speaker Colfax promptly and indignantly refused like a gentleman, to take the vulgar and mean office of a peeper into letters and telegrams; a practice that indicates a meddling curiosity and a dishonorable impudence.—*Boston Transcript.*

But, *Transcript*, your friend Butler, who appears to be the head, front, belly, haunches, and legs of your radical Congress, was the fellow, the no-gentleman, who undertook to devolve on your Speaker and candidate for the Vice-Presidency "the vulgar and mean office of a peeper into letters and telegrams, a practice that indicates a meddling curiosity and a dishonorable impudence."

I do not call negro soldiers better than white ones. If I were to express my own opinion, it would be that those of my own color are better and braver; for I have always told you, in spite of charges to the contrary, that I believed the Anglo-Saxon race is superior to any other that walks the foot-stool of God!—*Colfax.*

Oh ye negroes of the negro-voting States, will you stand such an insult? What! vote for *that* fellow? "Never!" we think we hear you say; "never! by all the black gods of Africa!"

If the room in the Capitol prepared for the use of Mr. Woolley will be, after luxurious fitting up, such a bastile as the copperhead papers assert, why should the same papers weep over the outrage of a radical Congress in turning Miss Vinnie Ream out of such a wretched dungeon?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The editor of the *Tribune*, if he were fit for the personal liberty he enjoys, would know, that any apartment, however agreeable to a person authorized to enter it and leave it at pleasure, would be a bastile to one imprisoned in it.

☞ The Trenton (N. J.) *True American* says that Mr. Colfax last year delivered what he called a charity lecture for the benefit of the widows at the Widows' Home in that city, and pocketed of the proceeds two hundred dollars, leaving for fifteen widows five dollars each. The radical candidate evidently used the Widows' Home as a mere money-trap.

☞ It would be well if a committee should be appointed in the House of Representatives to investigate the managers' investigation. Such a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, would, if honest in its action and not foiled by perjury, bring such startling things to light that the light itself would sicken.

☞ Senator Fessenden has uttered a very fulsome eulogy on Mr. Stanton as if to make amends to his party for his vote against impeachment. He had better confess at once all his sins against the radicals and change his name to Confessenden. He might profess the utmost devotion to all radical policies and call himself Professenden.

☞ It is said that McCoole and Coburn, since their confinement in jail at Lawrenceburg, and their consequent exclusion from whiskey, have been in finer condition than they ever were before. 'Tis thought by their friends, that, if they ever agree upon another fight, they had better select a couple of jails as their respective training grounds.

☞ Haynau, the Austrian General, was pelted in the streets of London for whipping women. Why should not Gen. Butler, Mr. Julian, and a good many other radical members of Congress, the pursuers of Miss Vinnie Ream, be on the lookout for brickbats when they pass through the streets of Washington?

☞ There is still a dispute about Gen. Grant's name. Some call it Hiram Ulysses, some Ulysses Hiram, some Hiram Simpson, some Ulysses Simpson, and some Simpson Ulysses. Undoubtedly he can't tell himself. But it is a sad thing to win a great name and then not know what it is.

☞ Colfax has been fourteen years in Congress, and has as little to show for it as any man there.—*Albany Argus.*

He has or has had his salary and mileage to show for it, and that's about as much as most of the other members of his party in Congress have.

☞ It is said that some of Brigham Young's wives, though "sealed" to him, as the Mormon phrase is, are deserting his bed and board. It seems that the *seals*, like a good many of our post-office stamps, don't *stick*.

☞ Gen. Butler said in a speech two or three weeks ago that President Johnson was more guilty than Judas Iscariot. It is very natural that he should have a kind feeling towards Judas, for the latter, like himself, was a dealer in silver.

☞ The New York *Tribune* says that Gen. Grant's letter of acceptance is laconic. Shortness is not necessarily laconism. A man may write a letter in half a dozen words, and yet it may have no laconism about it.

☞ A lady makes in a Georgia paper an eloquent and able appeal to the ladies of the State to stand by the Democracy in the great struggle now raging. Her appeal is wise. In a political war females can strike with mailed hands.

☞ A Southern negro, who looked in upon a meeting of white men, declared himself disgusted with the sameness of the prospect. He saw nothing picturesque. He missed the accustomed variety of colors.

☞ The Albany *Argus* says that "six States are now knocking at the doors of Congress." Many a good citizen wouldn't be much afflicted if they were to knock the doors down and kick out the occupants.


A NEW PERFUME.

PHALON'S

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"FLOR DE MAYO."

"FLOR DE MAYO."

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's Flor de Mayo combines the excellencies of all perfumes, and stands before the world without a rival.

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More Lasting Perfume.

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"FLOR DE MAYO."

"FLOR DE MAYO."

"FLOR DE MAYO."

The New Perfume.

The New Perfume.

The New Perfume.

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BEAUTIFUL FLOWER FROM

BEAUTIFUL FLOWER FROM

WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.

WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.

A WONDERFUL FLOWER.

In "Bateman's Orchidaceae of Mexico" may be found the following description of this wonderful and singularly beautiful and fragrant flower: [illegible]

"FLOR DE MAYO."

"FLOR DE MAYO."

PHALON & SON, by a rare triumph of skill in the perfumer's art, in combining rich odors gathered from the flower-beds of foreign climes, have succeeded in producing a multitude of the odors of the most beautiful flower of the tropics, THE FLOR DE MAYO. This perfume has been dedicated to that rare, fragrant flower, under the name of the EXTRACT FLOR DE MAYO. The name, having been copyrighted, has been adopted as a trade-mark as applied to perfumery.

The Court of Appeals having recently decided that a peculiar name, adopted as a trade-mark, becomes the exclusive property of the parties adopting the same, and infringements on our trade mark of "Flor de Mayo," as applied to perfumery, will be promptly prosecuted.

PREPARED BY

PHALON & SON.

Factory, No. 132 Mercer St., New York.

And for sale at

No. 517 BROADWAY,

(Under the St. Nicholas Hotel),

and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the United States.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

A BOTTLE.

The Trade Supplied by

R. A. Robinson & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Wilson, Peter, & Co., Louisville, Ky.
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E. Wilder & Co., Louisville, Ky.
E. Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky.
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Scribner & Magnanis, New Albany, Ind.
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Sackett & Mitchell, New Albany, Ind.
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And by all Wholesale Fancy Goods dealers.



## MEDICAL.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN,

and Beautiful Complexion follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, moth patches and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER

months the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE OF

the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS

that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make diseases.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine err.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY

of Complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY

CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA

ERADICATES ERUPTIVE AND ULCERATIVE DISEASES

OF THE

THROAT, NOSE, EYELIDS, SCALP,

AND SKIN,

which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULT and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

Two TABLESPOONFULS of HELMBOLD'S Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of Sarsaparilla or the decoctions as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCETRATED EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA

IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

and that of POSTERITY depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

The Proprietor trusts that his Remedies, because advertised, may not be classed as Patent Medicines—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who, in many instances, are too ignorant to read a Physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare Pharmaceutical Preparations.

MY PREPARATIONS

Are prepared in vacuo from the vegetable substances named, and are the most active that can be made. Decoctions are exceedingly troublesome, and it is necessary to prepare them every day, and the sirups are still more objectionable, as they are weaker than the decoctions; for fluids saturated with sugars are susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the sirups are otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar taken with each dose, which is of no use whatever except to keep the decoction from spoiling.

Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extracts are strikingly manifest.

The finest test of their superiority will be a comparison with the properties as set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

MY LABORATORY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLUID EXTRACTS

Has been visited by thousands of physicians and druggists from all parts of the United States, and the mode of preparation received their unanimous commendation.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACTS are pleasant in taste and odor and immediate in their action.

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, of eighteen years' experience, and manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

Principal Depots—HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; and HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or 6 for $6 50.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

The proprietor was compelled to adopt such a wrapper because of the growing popularity of his articles, and to prevent spurious and dangerous counterfeiting. je6 d&w&eow



## INSURANCE.

J. L. DANFORTH & CO.,

General Insurance Agents,

Northwest corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

| | |
|---|---|
| HOME INSURANCE CO. of New York. Net Assets | $3,516,000 |
| LORILLARD INSURANCE CO. of New York. Net Assets | 1,196,000 |
| CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO. of New York. Net Assets | 546,000 |
| SPRINGFIELD INSURANCE CO. of Mass. Net Assets | 808,000 |
| NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INS. CO. Net Assets | 13,600,000 GOLD. |
| NEW ENGLAND MUT'L LIFE INS CO. of Boston. Net Assets | 6,220,000 |
| Total | $26,186,000 |

POLICIES issued on all descriptions of Risks. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

may2 d3m

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**Notice.**

THIS is to give notice that, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM S. CHEWNING, of ——, in the county of Green, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before Jas. M. Fidler, Register, on the 20th day of June, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
j6 d2

**Notice.**

THIS is to give notice that, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. L. KIRK, of Lebanon, in the county of Marion, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before Jas. M. Fidler, Register, on the 20th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
j6 d2

## GROCERIES.

POTOMAC ROE HERRING.

50 Kitts Potomac Roe Herring.
25 Half Bbls Potomac Roe Herring.
Received and for sale by HIBBITT & SON.
72 Market, bet. Second and Third.

BACON AND LARD.

4,000 Hams, O W. Thomas & Co.'s Magnolia, &c.
300 Kegs Choice Leaf Lard.
50 Tierces Choice Leaf Lard.
3,000 Pounds Choice Clear Sides.
For sale by HIBBITT & SON,
72 Market, bet. Second and Third.

FLOUR.

200 Bbls Choice Family, "Plants & St. Luke's" St. Louis Mills.
Kept constantly on hand, and for sale by HIBBITT & SON.
72 Market, bet. Second and Third.
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WALKER'S

TONIC BITTERS

WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable, and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

> My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed,
> In all the country are the best;
> They have no rival far or near,
> In all our spacious hemisphere.
> I'm sure their fortunate concoctor
> Has saved more lives than any doctor;
> So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
> To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

**From Mrs. Miller Stewart.**

VICKSBURG, MISS, March 15, 1868.

*W. H. Walker, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefited thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.

Very truly yours,
MRS. MILLER STEWART.

**From J. F. Cox, Esq.**

HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.

*W. H. Walker, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs, last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and, at your suggestion, I used your Tonic Bitters freely, before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

**From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.**

ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.

*W. H. Walker, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they cannot be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.

Respectfully, &c., MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

LOUISVILLE, March 23, 1868.

*W. H. Walker, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

C. Chamberlin, E. L. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong, A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart, C. J. Walton,
Jas. Kennedy, J. B. Walker,
Wm. Gay, J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed, C. N. Warren,
R. L. Post, Thomas Steele,
R. H. Crump, O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice, Isham Henderson,
Wm. E. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a *patent* medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,
Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S

COCKTAIL BITTERS

Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of COCKTAILS AND FLAVORING DRINKS.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers,

No. 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere.

ap19 d1y

Dr. Gates' Private Medical Dispensary.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. Devoted exclusively to the speedy and effectual cure of ALL PRIVATE and SEXUAL diseases. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate and a cure GUARANTEED no matter who or what else has failed. The finest French male safes for sale, price 50 cents each or $5 per dozen. To the ladies—Madam Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for all obstructions, irregularities, &c. CAUTION.—These pills should not be used during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Price by mail $1 and two postage stamps. Also M. La Craux's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M. Treatise on Spermatorrhea free, either in office or by mail.

DR. H. G. MILLER & CO.,
ap7d3m No. 85 Third st., up stairs, near Market.

**A Few Words to the Ladies.**

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, and not only would lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing, and efficient. All who have used the Bitters ATTEST ITS VIRTUES and commend it to use.

j3 d2aw4&w1

Mowers!
Mowers!
Mowers!

AT LOW PRICES at

BRENNAN & CO.'S

SOUTHWESTERN AGRICULTURAL WORKS

312 and 314 Green, bet. Eighth and Ninth.

my24 d1&w1


## AUGUST ELECTION.

JOHN C. NAUTS,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR

MARSHAL OF THE LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

ff0 dte

**COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.**

HENRY J. STITES is a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas at the ensuing election. m24 dte

**CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.**

GEO. C. ROGERS is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Judge in the 9th Judicial District. m24 d&w te

**MARSHAL CHANCERY COURT.**

We are authorized to announce ANDY J. MUSSELMAN as an independent candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the August election. f24 dtf

We are authorized to announce J. B. PARKS as a candidate at the next August election for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court. ja1 dtf

**LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.**

*Editors of Louisville Journal:*
Please announce me a candidate, at the ensuing August election, for the office of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court.
Jan. 6, 1868—dte T. B. COCHRAN.

**CHANCERY COURT CLERK.**

We are authorized to announce CHARLES J. CLARKE as a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. mr19

We are authorized to announce THOMAS W. THOMPSON as a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. f19 dte

**CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.**

JNO. S. CAIN is a candidate for Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court at August election. f10 dte

JACK SARGENT is a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk at August election. j9 dte*

**SHERIFF.**

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN M. MARTIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, subject to the decision of a convention. j9 dte

**CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.**

H. W. BRUCE is a candidate for Circuit Court Judge in the 9th Judicial District, composed of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, and Bullitt counties. j11 dte

**COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.**

J. R. DUPUY is a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in this district. d20te

We are authorized to announce L. H. NOBLE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for the 5th Judicial District at the ensuing August election. j15 dau*


## WATERING-PLACES.

STETSON HOUSE,

Long Branch, New Jersey

THIS unequaled summer Hotel opens for its third season, June 1st. During the past year many improvements have been made for the comfort of guests. Telegraph communication to all parts of the Union from the Hotel office. Rooms can be secured by letter to the Hotel, or, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the Astor House, N. Y. j5 eod10 CHAS. A. STETSON, JR.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS.

THIS celebrated watering-place is now open and in complete running order, with newly furnished rooms, papered and carpeted, and a well furnished table.

These waters perform some of the most wonderful cures known to the healing art, such as Dyspepsia in all its varieties, Chronic Dysentery, Diarrhea, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys, Mercurial Diseases, Diseases of the Skin. These waters contain sulphuriate of hydrogen, carbonate of iron, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, carbonic acid, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, and oxide of iron. Their characteristics are sulphuretted hydrogen and carbon.

A Bar (supplied with choice liquors and cigars), Ten-pin Alleys, Pigeon Tables, and other amusements are kept in good order.

There is a line of hacks running daily between Orleans, the nearest point on the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R. to the Springs, also from Shoal's Station, on the O. & M. R. R.

j5 d7* RYAN & ADAMS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs,

OPEN FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 1.

PARTIES wishing to engage rooms will please address CHAS. E. LELAND, Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs, or Delavan House, Albany, N.Y. my29 d3m

Circular, Mill, Mulay, Gang, & Cros Cut

SAWS.

Every Saw that leaves our Factory is Oil Tempered and Patent Ground, *perfectly* true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES.

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee they will cut 25 per cent. more than common Axes, with less labor to the chopper.

Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. For sale by principal Hardware Dealers. may19 d1y

ARCHITECTURAL

Galvanized Iron Works.

JOHN H. SCHROETER,

159 Jefferson st., bet. Preston and Jackson

CORNICES, DOOR AND WINDOW CAPS, and all kinds of ORNAMENTS, executed in Galvanized Iron, will be done in best finish and style at shortest notice.

Also Slate Roofing

Of the best Vermont "Excelsior," Pennsylvania, and Georgia State.

SLATE and MARBLE FLOORING, TILE, and SCHOOL BLACKBOARDS from the well-known quarries of GEO. O. VEIL & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Roofing with Metal, Stone, Cement, and Felt Paper.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. my27 eod3m

The Ohio White Sulphur Springs

Are now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS MODERATE.

Accommodations Unsurpassed.

TICKETS, at reduced rates, can be purchased at the various ticket offices of the Little Miami R. R., Cincinnati.

For further particulars apply to JNO. H. FERRY, Proprietor.
Post-office address Lewis Center, O.
j4 eod10 JNO. H. FERRY.

MANTELS.

HAVING now in our Warerooms a large stock of MARBLE MANTELS, embracing every variety of styles of Marble, also a large stock of ENAMELED IRON and SLATE MANTELS, we invite the attention of parties building and repairing, as we are satisfied we can sell any of the above on better terms than they can be obtained elsewhere.

We also keep on hand FRONTS and GRATES and all Castings belonging to Mantels of the latest and improved styles.

MULDOON, BULLETT, & CO.,
a19 dtf 108 Green street.

Chartreuse Elixir,

OR THE JESUIT'S SECRET.

THE art of compounding this medicine has at last been discovered. The Charthusian Monk never left his monastery without a supply of this invaluable medicine, and never failed to cure Syphilis, Scrofula, Mercurial affections, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Old Sores, Eruptions on the Body, or Pimples on the Face, and the cures were PERMANENT.

It has been fully tested, and is confidently offered to the public as better than the Hot Springs of Arkansas or any remedy in the WORLD; and to prove the faith the proprietor has in this compound, he will refund the money in all cases where it fails to do all he claims for it.

There is no humbug in this. No cure no pay. Liberal discount to the trade.

WM. G. GRAY Druggist and Chemist,
may12 dtf Corner Third and Green sts.

WM. L. MURPHY. THOS. S. BOTTOMLEY.

W. L. MURPHY & CO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in Pittsburg and other COAL for parlor, cooking, and steam use. Office 59½ Third street, near Main. mar18 dtf

LUMBER.

27,000 FEET superior dressed Yellow Pine Flooring for sale low to close consignment.
j6 d6 TAPP, KENNEDY, & WALSH.

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

COTTON SAIL DUCK,

And all kinds of Cotton Canvas,

14 to 150 inch. wide,

Felting Duck, Car Covering, Bagging, Ravens Duck, Sail Twines, &c., Seamless Bags, "Montana" and "Ontario," American, and English Bunting,

59 Broad Street, New York.

E. A. BRINKERHOFF, J. SPENCER TURNER,
THEODORE POLHEMUS, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special
jan2 d1y

DeSoto Mutual Life Insurance Company

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held, pursuant to vote of the Board of Directors, at its office, No. 320½ North Third street, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on Saturday, 13th June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four additional Directors of said Company.

By order of the Directors. E. F. PITTMAN, Sec'y.
St. Louis, June 3, 1868. j5 d10



## SPECIAL NOTICES:

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success: Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

| Nos. | Cures | Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations | 25 |
| 2 | Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic | 25 |
| 3 | Crying-Colic or Teething of Infants | 25 |
| 4 | Diarrhea of Children or Adults | 25 |
| 5 | Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic | 25 |
| 6 | Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting | 25 |
| 7 | Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis | 25 |
| 8 | Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache | 25 |
| 9 | Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo | 25 |
| 10 | Dyspepsia, Billous Stomach | 25 |
| 11 | Suppressed or Painful Periods | 25 |
| 12 | Whites, too profuse Periods | 25 |
| 13 | Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing | 25 |
| 14 | Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions | 25 |
| 15 | Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains | 25 |
| 16 | Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Agues | 50 |
| 17 | Piles, blind or bleeding | 50 |
| 18 | Opthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes | 50 |
| 19 | Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza | 50 |
| 20 | Whooping-cough, Violent Coughs | 50 |
| 21 | Asthma, Oppressed Breathing | 50 |
| 22 | Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing | 50 |
| 23 | Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings | 50 |
| 24 | General Debility, Physical Weakness | 50 |
| 25 | Dropsy and Scanty Secretions | 50 |
| 26 | Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding | 50 |
| 27 | Kidney Disease, Gravel | 50 |
| 28 | Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges | 1 00 |
| 29 | Sore Mouth, Canker | 50 |
| 30 | Urinary Weakness, wetting bed | 50 |
| 31 | Painful Periods, with Spasms | 50 |
| 32 | Suffering at Change of Life | 1 00 |
| 33 | Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance | 1 00 |
| 34 | Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat | 50 |

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 to 70 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions From $10 to $35

Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials From $5 to $8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases $2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT

Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, old Sores. Price 50 cts to $1 75

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.,

Office and Depot No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ap28 eodly

Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE. The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly three hundred pages, and one hundred and thirty fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of twenty five cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N.Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. may1 d&w

QUARTER OF A MILLION SAVED A DAY.

One hundred thousand men now labor with good results, who, until they used

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS,

had not done a day's work for years. So these plasters are the means of increasing the wealth of the nation not less than a quarter of a million a day.

**An Important Letter.**

SHRUB OAK, Yorktown, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1860.

T. ALLCOCK & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been troubled with a lame back over ten years so as to be entirely helpless and unable to do any kind of hard work. In June last I procured one of Allcock's Porous Plasters and wore it three weeks, when I found my back entirely cured, and was able to mow and cradle as well as I ever could in my best days. STEPHEN PUGSLEY.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., April 4, 1865.

MESSRS. T. ALLCOCK & Co.—Dear Sirs: My daughter used one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week.

Yours truly, JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. m11 eod&w1m

IN THE CORAL CAVES

sea-green is said to be the prevailing hair color and the

FISH-TAILED MAIDENS

sit on the rocks and comb their green locks, assiduously. But the

BELLES OF EARTH

prefer glossy browns and shining blacks to any other tinges, and if nature has not given their fair heads these beautiful hues, or if mischance has robbed them of their once exquisite beauty, they don't cry about it, but resort at once to

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

which in five minutes does all that nature ever did for any head in her happiest mood.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. m10 eod&w1m

CONJUGAL LOVE,

AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MARRIAGE.

Essay for Young Men on the Errors, Abuses, and Diseases which destroy the Manly Powers and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P Philadelphia, Pa. may19 d&w3m

CONFIDENTIAL.—Young men who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, which unfit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also middle aged and old men who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend." Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "The Secret Friend." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHARLES A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. Ians d&wly

TO THE LADIES.

For Only One Dollar

We are selling Silks, Shawls, Dry and Fancy Goods of every description, also Silver Ware, Furniture, &c. Valuable Presents, from $3 to $500, sent free of charge to agents sending clubs of ten and upwards. Circulars sent free to any address.

WYETH & CO.,
Successors to Messenger & CO.,
P. O. Box 2,931. 42 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
Jan22 d6m

"MANHOOD."—Another New Medical Pamphlet from the pen of DR. CURTIS. The "Medical Times" says of this work: "This valuable treatise on the cause and cure of premature decline shows how health is impaired through secret abuses of youth and manhood, and how easily regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the causes and effects of nervous debility, and the remedies therefor." A pocket edition of the above will be forwarded on receipt of six stamps by addressing Doctor CURTIS, No. 109 F street, Washington, D. C. may21 d1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jan14 d1y

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE

METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the Amount of $250,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts Each $10,000
10 " " 5,000
20 " " 1,000
40 " " 500
200 " " 100
300 " " 50
450 " " 25
600 " " 25
30 Elegant Rosewood Pianos Each $300 to $500
35 " " Melodeons " 75 to 150
150 Sewing Machines " 60 to 175
250 Musical Boxes " 25 to 200
300 Fine Gold Watches " 75 to 300
750 Fine Silver Watches " 30 to 50

Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photograph Albums, and a large assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, in all valued at $1,000,000.

A Chance to Draw any of the above Prizes by purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 cts. Tickets describing each Prize are *sealed* in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 cts. a *Sealed Ticket* will be drawn without choice and delivered at our office or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes will be immediately sent to any address, as requested, by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize may be exchanged for another of the same value. No Blanks.

☞ Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

References.—We select the few following names from the many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them:

S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, N. Y., $1,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Ill., Piano, valued at $650; Robt. Jackson, Dubuque, Iowa, Gold Watch, $250; Philip McCarthy, Louisville, Ky., Diamond Cluster Ring, $600; R. A. Patterson, New Bedford, Mass. Silver Tea Sets, $175; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Wis., Piano, $500; Rev. T. W. Pitt, Cleveland, Ohio, Melodeon, $125.

☞ We publish no names without permission.

Opinions of the Press.—"They are doing the largest business; the firm is reliable, and deserves their success."—*Weekly Tribune*, Feb. 8, 1868.

"We have examined their system, and know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald*, Feb. 28, 1868.

"Last week a friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News*, Mar. 3, 1868.

Send for circular giving many more references and favorable notices from the press. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15.

All letters should be addressed to HARPER, WILSON, & CO., 173 Broadway, N. Y.

m18 d1m

WARD'S
CLOTH LINED
PAPER COLLARS
AND CUFFS.
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED IN Louisville by HAYNES, NEEL, & CO., 241 Main street.

Manufactured by S. W. H. WARD, 387 Broadway, New York.

may12 d3m



## WANTED.

WANTED.—Good opportunity to travel and make money. Good agents make from $5 to $15 per day. Agents wanted in all parts of the country, also one or two good agents to travel East. For particulars call at St. Cloud Hotel on Monday, June 8, between 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. j7 d1

WANTED—Dramatic and Variety People, also a Leader of Orchestra, for the Olympic Theater (late Metropolitan), Evansville, Ind., to open on the 15th June, 1868.
j6 d3* SHOOK & BARRETT, Managers.

WANTED—Persons in city or country wanting help or laborers of any kind, old or young, male or female, white or black, can be accommodated on short notice by applying at the Louisville Employment Agency, 101 Fifth street.

Persons in want of employment, whether as clerks, salesmen, laborers, servants, or in any other capacity, can find homes and good wages by applying at the same place.

ap29 dtf McNAIR & CO.

WANTED—Farmers and other to know that they can obtain reliable help—farm hands, laborers, mechanics, boys, cooks, washers and ironers, and house servants—of any nationality or color, by addressing or calling on J. H. BURTON & CO., No. 34 Jefferson street, between First and Second. mar18 dt

## AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the popular pictures of PENDLETON, GRANT, WASHINGTON AND FAMILY, LINCOLN AND FAMILY, GRANT IN PEACE, &c. These pictures are fitted in *oval rosewood* and *gilt frames* with French glass, backs, cord, eyes, &c., ready for immediate sale, and *delivered* at any Express office in the United States *free of charge for freight or boxing*. For circular, with prices, address

CHARLES EMERSON & CO.,
m11 eod20 Box 2,017, Cincinnati.

WANTED—100 strictly first-class Book Agents for the new work entitled "Wearing of the Gray," by the fascinating author John Estin Cooke, formerly of Gen. Stuart's Staff. This book has all the interest of the most charming romance and the authenticity of standard history. It is illustrated with eight superbly executed full-page steel engraved battle scenes and eight superior portraits, and is the most salable book, without doubt, published in the last five years. Agents are meeting with remarkable success. For terms and territory apply to F. J. DIBBLE, Publisher Room 9 Hamilton Building, 208 Main street, Louisville, Ky. may14 eod&wtf

$10 to $20 A DAY GUARANTEED

WANTED—Good Agents—To introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE—*stitch alike on both sides*. The only first-class low-priced machine in the market. WE WILL CONSIGN MACHINES to responsible parties and EMPLOY ENERGETIC AGENTS ON A SALARY. Full particulars and sample work furnished on application. Address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. may19 d13w

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A lot of Old Papers, the cheapest wrapping that can be bought. Apply at this office. my24 dtf

FOR SALE.

An Extensive Furniture Factory, Machinery, Lumber, Tools, &c.

THE Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company offer for sale their large and extensive Factory, on the corner of Jefferson and Ninth streets, in this city, together with the Machinery, Tools, Lumber, a well-assorted stock of Furniture Hardware, and Upholsterer's Materials, and a good stock of finished and unfinished Furniture.

The machinery and tools are of the best and most approved construction, and in good order, having been in use only thirty months. The stock of lumber is large and well seasoned, and consisting of every variety used in an extensive business. The furniture is well made, both fine and common, and of modern styles.

This is a rare opportunity for a party or parties to make a good investment, as the Company has a good and well-established business. The Factory is in good running order, and can be started at once, without delay.

If not sold previously at private sale the entire concern will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th Day of June next, and continue from day to day until the whole shall be disposed of. In the meantime, the stock of furniture will be offered for sale at reduced prices, for cash, in lots to suit purchasers.

By order of the Stockholders.
C. T. VENNIGERHOLZ, Pres't.
my21 dtJune9

FOR SALE AND RENT—

ARKANSAS AND TEXAS LANDS,

FARMS IN KENTUCKY,

HOUSES FOR RENT IN PORTLAND AND LOUISVILLE.

For all of the above apply to W. H. LAWRENCE,
ap5 dtf 159 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—Lots—I offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, beautiful property on the east side of Twenty-fourth street extended (north of Rowan and Duncan streets, and near the Portland Railroad); also on south side of Harney street extended, in same neighborhood, which is rapidly improving; also in the upper or eastern portion of the city, on Payne street extended, and on Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, lots eligibly located and of suitable size; all at low rates and on liberal terms. Apply to THOMAS P. JACOB, southeast corner Market and Third streets, from 9½ A. M. to 1 P. M. ap29 dtf

FOR SALE—A large, handsome BROADWAY DWELLING.—This dwelling is well arranged, in complete repair, and with all the modern conveniences—situated on Broadway south side, between Sixth and Seventh. Price $20,000, one third cash and balance in one and two years, with interest and lien. Inquire of JAS. KENNEDY, corner Sixth and Broadway, or at his mill, on Eighth street, between Main and Market. f25 dtf

## LOST.

LOST—Cow—About fifteen days ago, a cow of small size, black and white, with bell on. A liberal reward will be given for her return to me. PETER FALLER.
No. 217 Madison st., bet. Jackson and Hancock.
j6 d2*

## PROFESSIONAL.

DR. L. P. YANDELL, JR.,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity. Office, as formerly, south side Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth. may2 dtf

30,000 FRANCS!!

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR LONDON
WORLD'S FAIR NEW YORK
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE PARIS

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER

30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD).

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL, & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.

FARREL, HERRING, & CO., Philadelphia; HERRING & CO., Chicago; HERRING, FARREL, & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

ap25 d&w3m

REEVES' AMBROSIA

For the Hair,

IMPROVED!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.

It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.

It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.

It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.

It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.

It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.

It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.

It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.

It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere at One Dollar per Bottle.

Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York.

mr20 d1y

Important to Stock Raisers.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS,

Bred and for Sale by

E. SHELTON,

Of Damascoville, Columbiana co., O.

SENT out in pairs, from 7 to 10 weeks old, for $25. The safe delivery guaranteed.

☞ Send for Circular. my28 d1m

W. H. LAWRENCE

HAS taken the old office of Osborne & McAteer, 159 Jefferson street, and will at all times attend to the SALES OF REAL ESTATE and the RENTING OF HOUSES, COLLECTING OF RENTS, and any matters pertaining to the Real Estate business. The best city references given. ap5 dtf



## Arrival and Departure of Mails.

| | CLOSES. | ARRIVES. |
|---|---|---|
| First Eastern | 12:00 M. | 5:00 P.M. |
| Second Eastern | 12:00 P.M. | 7:00 A.M. |
| First St. Louis, Mo | 12:00 M. | 5:00 P.M. |
| Second St. Louis, Mo | 12:00 P.M. | 11:30 P.M. |
| First Indianapolis & Chicago | 12:00 M. | 5:00 P.M. |
| Second Ind. & Chicago | 12:00 P.M. | 7:00 A.M. |
| First Nashville, Memphis, & all Southern Mails | 12:00 P.M. | 4:00 A.M. |
| Second Nashville, Memphis & New Orleans | 5:30 P.M. | 12:30 P.M. |
| First Lexington, Frankfort, and Way Mails | 12:00 P.M. | 10:45 A.M. |
| Second Lexington, Frankfort, & Way Mails | 2:00 P.M. | 7:00 P.M. |
| Louisville & Bardstown Railroad | 2:00 P.M. | 9:00 A.M. |
| Louisville & Cincinnati Mail boat | 12:00 M. | 6:00 A.M. |
| Louisville & Evansville Mail boats—Leave Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays | 3:30 P.M. | 6:00 A.M. |
| First New Albany | 12:00 M. | 5:00 P.M. |
| Second New Albany | 12:00 M. | 8:30 P.M. |
| Shawneetown—Leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays | 12:00 P.M. | 6:00 P.M. |
| Taylorsville & Bloomfield—Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays | 12:00 P.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| First Shelbyville | 12:00 P.M. | 10:45 A.M. |
| Second Shelbyville | 2:00 P.M. | 7:00 P.M. |

## RAILROADS.

Office of the Adams Express Company,

LOUISVILLE, June 3d, 1868.

WE have made arrangements with the Stage Company and are prepared to forward daily Freight and Packages to Fairfield and Bloomfield, Ky., via Samuels' depot. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

june 5-1w V. ROSS, Agent.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD,

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 5, 1868.

Opening of the Richmond Branch

THE Richmond Branch of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD will be open to LANCASTER for freight and passengers on Monday, June 8, 1868.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Louisville at 7:55 A. M. daily except Sundays.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

j5 d6 ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington R. R.

WOODLAWN RACES.

SPRING MEETING.

Commencing Tuesday, June 2, and ending June 6, 1868.

EXTRA TRAINS will leave the Depot as follows:

2:00, 2:30, and 3:00 o'clock P. M. each day.

The regular Passenger Trains will stop at the Course every day during the week. m31 dtJe6

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

AND

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after April 26th, 1868, Trains will run as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Louisville | 8:35 A. M. | 6:30 P. M. |
| Arrive at Nashville | 5:20 P. M. | 4:00 A. M. |
| Arrive at Humboldt | 3:45 A. M. | 11:10 A. M. |
| Arrive at Memphis | 9:15 A. M. | 3:30 P. M. |

The 6:30 P. M. train connects at Humboldt and Memphis for all points South.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 8:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 8:20 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:55 A M for Lebanon, Danville, and Crab Orchard, connecting by stage for all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:40 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuel's Station with stages for Fairfield and Bloomfield.

The 6:30 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily; the 8:35 A. M. train daily except Sunday.

Bardstown and Knoxville Branch trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK,
jy6 dtf Gen'l Sup't L. & N. R. R.

Louisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington

RAILROADS.

ON and after April 20th, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:00 A.M., 2:30 P.M., & 3:15 P.M.
Arrive at 8:10 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.
The 6:00 and 2:30 trains connect at Christiansburg for Shelbyville.
Fare through $2 25. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis

RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO EAST, NORTH, AND WEST.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern Cities 11 hours in advance of passengers leaving same day on U. S. Mailboats.

Trains leave and arrive at Jeffersonville Depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

| Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|
| 5:00 A.M. daily exc. Sun. | 6:00 A.M. daily. |
| 1:30 P.M. daily. | 7:15 A.M. daily exc. Sun. |
| 9:00 P.M. daily | 4:15 P.M. daily. |
| | 11:00 P.M. " |

☞ Baggage checked through to all principal points.

☞ Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

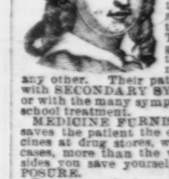
☞ For condensed through time tables and connections see small bills, and call at Company's office, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent.

JAMES FERRIER,
General Ticket Agent.
Jeffersonville, Ind., July 1, 1867. jy4 dt

## MEDICAL.

Louisville Private Medical Dispensary.



For the treatment of SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures effected in from two to five days or NO PAY. Dr. Lancaster & Co. have discovered a mode of treatment which is rather a pleasure than a pain, having done away with caustic applications and caustic injections. Their treatment has undergone a thorough investigation, and has been found much more efficient than any other. Their patients are never troubled with SECONDARY SYPHILIS, Swollen Organs, or with the many symptoms produced by the old school treatment.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, which saves the patient the extravagant price of medicines at drug stores, which would cost, in many cases, more than the whole of our charges; besides you save yourself the probability of EXPOSURE.

Travelers waited on at a moment's notice.

For Seminal Debility with Nocturnal Emissions and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse they have discovered a *positive and certain cure*—a discovery which no other physician has ever made.

MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS—Superior to the Arkansas Springs.

FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2. Russian Preventive Powders: prevents conception and improves the general health. Price $2.

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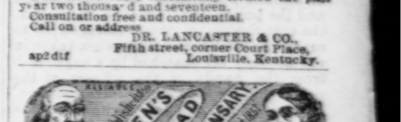


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Doctor Whittier publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET [illegible]

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# WASHINGTON.

## The Cabals in the Republican Camp.

## Grant and Butler Still at Loggerheads.

## SUMNER.

### Mr. Burlingame Writing Him a Speech on China.

### Gen. John C. Breckinridge Expected to Return to Canada.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

### The Nosing Committee Deep in Whisky.

## CONGRESSIONAL,

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 6

CONGRESS.

The Senate to-day is engaged on the Omnibus bill. The House will yield in the Arkansas matter. That State will be admitted under the original bill, with very slight modifications. Alabama will then take a foremost place in the discussions.

WHISKY.

The nosing committee has lost sight entirely of the impeachment question. Whisky is now its specialty. Witnesses are being examined on that fruitful subject to the exclusion of Senatorial corruption.

THE RADICAL CAMP.

It is said by radicals who ought to know that General Grant is by no means gaining in grace with the ultra wing of his party. The breach between him and Butler is widening every day. Grant does not hesitate to say to his private friends that Butler is disgusting the better sense of the country, and to stigmatize his course in the House severely. Butler, on the other hand, openly declares Grant to be a dead weight. Old Thad. Stevens has literally played out. Colfax is the mediator in these differences. But for his talent at compromising personal and party differences, there would have been an explosion ere now. There is no doubt that Butler is playing a deep game against Grant, nor much reason to doubt that Grant fully comprehends the nature of the case. He considers that the defection in New England is Butler's doings. One of his aids recently met the Massachusetts wire-puller on the avenue and refused to speak to him. The habits of Grant are very quiet and circumspect. He does not show himself often in public, and his complexion looks decidedly improved. Whether this be the result of keeping his room or throwing his black bottle away, the gossips do not say. Colfax is very active. He writes letters all the time that he is not making unfair decisions in the House, and generally makes himself useful and energetic.

AN IMPENDING TREAT.

Charles Sumner is becoming more and more melancholy and morose. He is very discontented with the attitude of the Republican party. Just now he is said to be studying an able and elaborate speech on China, prepared for him by his friend Mr. Burlingame. It is said that his domestic prospects are somewhat improved.

PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

Gen. Frank Pierce is very warmly in favor of the nomination of Hancock for the Presidency, and has written several letters to his friends in the South, urging them to join in sending delegates to the Fourth of July Convention so instructed. Young Adams, of Massachusetts, will be the favorite of New England for the Vice-Presidency. Stanbery, however, begins to be spoken of for President, and the movement may ripen into something tangible in connection with the second place on the ticket. Groesbeck is also named for Vice-President.

A NOBLE KENTUCKIAN.

A friend of Gen. Breckinridge, who knows his movements, ridicules the radical idea that he has ever touched a dollar of McCulloch's money. He will be in Canada next month. It is believed that the President will send him word to come home, with a promise of protection in case the radicals try to persecute him. Oscar Burbridge is a Treasury Agent in Europe, and, no doubt, this vague similitude of name suggested the original report.

## WASHINGTON.

### Confirmations by the Senate—The Public Debt—Currency Matters—Reconstruction—The Chinese Embassy—The Union Pacific Railroad—Discovery of a Second Mammoth Cave.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

W. L. Haywood, of Alabama, Receiver of Public Marines at Mobile; John H. Brood, Commissioner to settle the claims of Indians for expenses incurred in the late war; Nathan Taff, Jr., Attorney for West Virginia; Capt. Perrack, Commander in Navy; Commander N. B. Harrison, Captain; Lieutenant Commander Wm. P. McCann, Commander; Alfred C. Lacy, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Louisiana, vice Steedman, resigned; W. W. Randall, of Wisconsin, Consul at Talcahuano; Mahlon Wilkinson, of Dakota, Indian Agent of the Upper Missouri; Brigadier General James H. Carlton, Major General by Brevet for meritorious services during the late war.

The Senate rejected the following nominations:

George B. McClellan Minister to England; Colby S. Kneff, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eighth District of Illinois; Julius Newburg, Collector of Internal Revenue for Idaho; Walter E. Carter, Assessor for Internal Revenue of the Tenth District of Illinois.

N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned from his visit to the Osage Indian country, and resumed his official duties at the Department.

In consequence of the large redemption last month for conversions, &c., the Treasury Department is unable to give the monthly statement of the public debt before Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Fractional currency issued for the week $445,100; forwarded $272,830; not forwarded $97,261; national bank currency issued $197,775; amount in circulation $299,930,175; fractional currency destroyed $430,200.

There is a disposition to take from the constitution of Georgia the provision which forbids the payment of certain debts, &c.

The warrants issued for the support of the Government for May amounted to $46,498,000, not including the redemption of the public debt.

Envoy Burlingame, with the principal members of his suite to-day, returned the calls of the foreign ministers and other persons of distinction. He has already called upon the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Grant, Speaker Colfax, President of the Senate, Wade, and Gen. Cushing, his predecessor as Minister to China. The Embassy intended to visit Mount Vernon to-day, but it was postponed until Monday.

The petition of some forty railroad Presidents favoring the bill for the further extension of the Union Pacific Railroad has been referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

A cavern or grotto, said to rival the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, has been discovered about twenty miles north of this city.

NEW HAVEN, June 6.

The Union Base-ball Club of New York to-day beat the Yale, the score standing 18 to 14.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### XLTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

SENATE.

Secretary Gorham being sworn in, the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the bill for the admission of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida.

The House bill amending the act granting public lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes passed, in reference to the lands of the old La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad.

A lengthy debate ensued, in which Mr. Trumbull interrupted to make a report from the Committee on Conference on the Arkansas bill, saying that it might have some influence on the decision of this bill. He explained that the committee recommend the agreement to the bill as passed by the House, with a slight verbal amendment in the preamble as a further correction. As it passed the House the bill provided as a fundamental condition that no change of the Constitution should be made depriving any citizen or class of citizens of the right of suffrage recognized in the Constitution. The committee had added the provision that the Constitution may be changed as to the time and place of residence, as the people think proper; also as to the right of fairness to vote, so as to acquire citizenship hereafter, if they chose.

After the report had been read Mr. Drake called attention to the omission, by a clerical error, of the word "all" before the words "the inhabitants," which had been agreed upon by the committee.

Mr. Trumbull withdrew his report for the purpose of correction. Debate then continued.

Mr. Conness made a lengthy speech in favor of admitting Alabama, denouncing Mr. Doolittle as a deserter from his friends for the Presidential flesh pots.

Mr. Morton rose to say he had become convinced he was mistaken yesterday in contending that the opposition to the admission of Alabama was so strong as imperilled this bill by including Alabama in it. He had therefore changed his mind, and would vote for the amendment.

The report of the conference committee on the Arkansas bill, which was then presented as corrected and agreed to.

Mr. Fessenden moved an executive session, but withdrew his motion at the instance of Mr. Wilson, who made an unavailing effort to get up the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau one year from July next. Mr. Wilson renewed his motion for an executive session.

Mr. Trumbull interrupted to express the hope Senators would come here on Monday prepared to pass the pending bill.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill to grant a certain island to Wisconsin as swamp lands was passed.

The House agreed to hold no evening session.

It was also agreed that a reception be extended to the Chinese Embassy on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, in the hall of the House.

A large number of bills from the Committee on Pensions were reported and passed.

Mr. Boyer, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution amendatory of the act of July 26th, 1866, for the relief of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the army who were prevented from mustering, or who performed the duties of the rank to which they were commissioned, but were prevented from being mustered in on account of their failure to receive their commissions without any fault of their own.

Also, a bill allowing persons who were drafted and unlawfully compelled to pay commutation money to file their claims and to have the same refunded within two years, and repealing the existing legislation which prohibits this being done. They were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Perham, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a statement in reference to a numerous class of cases of applications for pensions where proof of the death of soldiers could not be made. He said such soldiers had been last heard of in rebel prisons, some on the battle-field, and some in hospitals. The Pension Department, he said, had recently established a rule that it would be held sufficient if proof can be made that the soldier disappeared under circumstances which would lead to the presumption of his death, and that he has not been heard of for two years; and mentioned also that the petitioners might know that, instead of applying to Congress, they should apply to the department, which would grant pensions under this rule.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and proceeded with the consideration of the tax bill, the question being on Mr. Jenckes' motion to amend the 22d section by taking from the register the right to add on penalties. After some discussion the section was amended by striking out the word penalties and inserting in lieu of it the words "additional per cent for neglect or refusal to make returns." No amendments except in matters of detail were offered to sections 24, 25 and 26. Progress was made, without any amendment save as to matters of detail to any, including section 53, when the committee rose.

Mr. Beamon, from the Committee of Conference on the Arkansas bill, made a report. While voting on it the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, and the Speaker, in accordance with unanimous agreement previously had, declared the House adjourned.

## NEW YORK.

### A Pedestrian Wonder—Small Pox at Sea—Thurlow Weed Sick—The Brewers—South America—A McCullough Muddle—An Impeachment Humbug—Nagle the Fenian.

NEW YORK, June 6.

The weather is the hottest of the season to-day.

Goulding completed his thousand mile feat to-day. He intends to send a challenge to Weston.

The steamer Virginia, from Liverpool, has 15 cases of small-pox aboard, and has been quarantined.

Three hundred and twenty immigrants lost to-day.

Thurlow Weed is sick at Saratoga.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church adopted a resolution to-day to memorialize the legislature for authority to change the ecclesiastical title of the church. A resolution was adopted endorsing the translation of a joint stock company, with a capital of $20,000, to print a paper devoted to the interests of the denomination.

At a meeting of the Brewers' Association yesterday, a committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to endeavor to influence Congress to leave the tax on malt and beer as it is at present and not increase it.

Letters from Lima, Peru, state there was some appearance of war between that country and Chili, growing out of differences arising between the two countries relative to proceedings pertaining to a settlement of the late war with Spain. The Elections were favorable to Balta, but a conspiracy was on foot in favor of Prado.

Letters from Chili state that the American representative there had made some offer as mediator between Chili and Spain.

The frigate Powhatan was at Valparaiso.

St. Domingo advices of the 21st state that Baez and his cabinet were endeavoring to effect an alliance with Hayti to complete the sale of Samana Bay to the United States.

The Herald's Washington dispatch states that Newton Crawford, an examiner in the Patent Office, was removed yesterday for abusive language against the President.

The rebel Admiral Semmes and his brother, who are practicing law in Memphis, recently asked the Secretary of the Treasury to forward them a copy of a certain document which they proposed to use in defending a client who is on trial for selling lottery tickets. Mr. McCulloch refused and the Semmes Bros. have written him an insulting letter, calling on him to take back his refusal to furnish a copy of the document, and making a peremptory demand for it.

Vera Cruz dates of the 20th state that Rivers had pronounced against the Government and made successes against the mountain passes of Ajusala, with between three and twelve hundred men. Other successes against the government Generals co-operating with him.

Similar pronouncements have been made all over the country, and considerable alarm was manifested in the capital. Marquez, in two published letters, denies that he betrayed Maximilian by refusing to go to his rescue at Queretaro, and states that the Emperor had given him no instructions.

A Yokohama, Japan, letter of April 27 states that the city was in the possession of foreign troops, and consequently the property of American interests were coming prominently forward, and sympathy was chiefly among the foreign Governments. There was a good understanding with the English and French. The part of Great Britain and France.

A Washington dispatch says the impeachment managers have succeeded in tracing the sum of $60,000 to the door of a certain Western Senator, in the shape of two drafts of $30,000 each, but they have not been able to learn the names of the parties, some of whom cannot now be found.

The steamers Weser and Virginia, from Europe, have arrived.

The export of specie to-day was $465,000.

The steamer Teutonia, from Southampton, has arrived.

General Nagle delivered an address last evening before the Constitutional Union Club. The General commented upon his sufferings in the English prison. Resolutions were adopted by the meeting calling upon the National Democratic Convention to insert a provision in the platform guaranteeing the protection to American citizens in foreign countries.

A Long Island farmer was robbed and shot at by a highwayman yesterday morning.

## ST. LOUIS.

### The Conservative Soldiers—A Mail Robber Captured—Homeopathy—A Strong Appeal to the Soldiers—The Jews—Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.

The Conservative Soldier's Union of this county has appointed a large delegation to the New York Convention.

A man named D H Clark was detected in robbing the mail at Odin, Illinois, on Wednesday night, and after a desperate struggle, in which Clark had two ribs broken and was cut on the head with a hatchet, he was secured. About eleven hundred dollars were found on him.

Yesterday's session of the American Homeopathic Institute was mainly devoted to receiving reports, considering resolutions, &c.

Among the resolutions was one declaring it inexpedient for the Institute to take cognizance of the charges preferred against Dr. Wilson, of Charlestown, Mass., and recommending that all such cases be settled by local organizations.

The need of a homeopathic dispensatory being generally recognized, a committee consisting of one professor from each homeopathic college was appointed to examine the proof sheets of such a work, now ready for publication, by Dr. Leodge, of Detroit.

Dr. Swasey of Boston introduced his resolution for amendment of the Constitution so as to admit women as members of the institute, which after manifestation of some feeling was indefinitely postponed. Dr. Swasey, however, notified the Convention he should call the matter up again at the next annual meeting and declared the Institute must meet this question some time, and that it must eventually be carried.

After the passage of the resolutions of thanks to various persons and changing the time of the meeting of the Institute to the second Tuesday in June, the Convention adjourned to meet next year in Boston.

The following Bureaus were appointed for the ensuing year:

Materia Medica—Drs. Wessel, Haeft, Williamson, Paine, Chase, Barlow, E. M. Hale, Foster, Dake, and Kuss.

Clinical Medicine—Drs. Paine, Cats, Beckwith, Gary, Wells, Barker, Cook, Holcombe, and Hartmann.

Obstetrics—Drs. Ludlum, Guernsig, Woodbury, Comstock, Kellogg, Sanders, and Pomeroy.

Surgery—Drs. Beakly, Helmuth, Babs, McFarland, Franklin, James, Allen, Seibolt, and Morgan.

On Organization, &c.—Drs. H. M. Smith, Paine, Thomas, Duncan, Woodruff.

On Anatomy—Drs. Allen, Duncan, Wilson, Mitchell, Boyce, Morgan, and Kilgour.

On Medical Education—Drs. Hempel, J. S. Smith, Comstock, Clarke, and Babe.

On Foreign Correspondence—Drs. Dunham, Verdi, Talbott, and De Garsdorf. Orator for next year—Dr. Ludlum, of Chicago; alternate, Dr. Kellogg, of New York.

General E. B. Brown, of St. Louis, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Constitutional Union, calls upon every county in the State to appoint delegates to the National Soldiers' Convention to be held in New York July 4. The call says the result of the approaching Presidential election will in a great measure decide whether the sacrifices and toils of the soldier are to be perverted for partisan purposes, and the Union which his valor sought to rescue from dismemberment is to be kept divided, or whether the authority of the Constitution, binding together co-equal and independent States, is to be supplanted by military power and unlawful congressional legislation. The soldier will be powerful for good or evil, as he may elect, in determining whether the republic, and Missouri is only to be relieved through his labors and exertions.

A large number of Israelites in this city, two thousand it is said, have publicly pledged themselves to vote against Gen. Grant. This action is mainly, if not wholly, based upon an order issued by Grant during the war, banishing all Jews from one of the Southern military departments.

The Leavenworth Conservative of yesterday states the following:

Yesterday morning Governor Crawford at Topeka, received a dispatch from Sheriff Beates of Junction City, stating that information had just been received from Major Stover, agent of the Kaw Indians, that several hundred Cheyennes were fighting the Kaws upon the reservation of the latter. The despatch also stated that the authorities at Fort Riley refused to send troops to the scene of action. Sheriff Beates, with ten men from Junction City, was about starting at the date of this despatch.

There is a body of Indians, who were encamped near here a few days since, near Ellsworth; they were then fully armed and on the war path.

## FOREIGN.

[DISPATCHED BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.]

### The Pope Calls for American Troops—Garibaldi—Abyssinia—Fenianism—Russia.

Italy.

FLORENCE, June 6.

The Pope has sent an agent to the United States to enlist troops for the Papal army. Garibaldi has written several earnest letters to friends and sympathizers in America, entreating them on behalf of the Liberal party of Italy to discourage the project.

Paris.

PARIS, June 6.

The American fleet is still at anchor in the harbor of Brest. Admiral Farragut will visit this city before he leaves.

London.

LONDON, June 6.

Sir Stafford Northcot, Secretary for India, has received later intelligence from the English troops.

Abyssinia dispatches are dated May 30th.

Gen. Napier hoped to reach the coast of the Red Sea at Zoulla, by the 1st of June. He left Ashangi, on good terms with Kassai, his native ally, the day before the date of his dispatches.

The released English captives arrived at Suez from Abyssinia, homeward bound.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, June 6.

It proves that Sullivan was only released on the writ. In case of Pigot it was denied, and Pigot is still in close confinement.

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.

Official intelligence confirms the capture of Bokara, and the overthrow and death of Emir is not confirmed. The Russian troops have taken and hold Samarcand.

## CUBA.

### Romero on the Rampage—More Mexican Scrimmages—Yucatan.

HAVANA, May 6th.

Romero arrived from Mexico and sailed for New York. His present mission is to be married, while another says he is destined to the United States to arrange a scheme to defraud American holders of Mexican bonds.

Steamship Mexico arrived from Vera Cruz bringing Mexican dates to the 1st. General Negrette had routed in Chihuahua Mountains troops under General Vielez, and that other skirmishes had taken place with Rinerog troops, who had pronounced against Juarez, and several prisoners had been taken.

The revenue of the Mexican Republic for the coming year is estimated at $19,000,000.

Batorro had pronounced against Juarez at Pichocho.

The Mexican army is to be reorganized and will consist of four divisions of 4,000 men each.

On the 27th ult. the Minister to France completed the purchase of $30,000 of the foreign debt.

The Yucatan expeditionary corps under Alatowe has arrived at Vera Cruz.

It is stated that Col. Domerguez, with 700 men, made an attack upon the Campeachy Indians. The Indians were at first successful. The Indians were but subsequently defeated. The Indians were but subsequently routed. The fighting fleeing soldiers, killing all they met.

Alatore is to be commander of the second division of the Mexican army in place of Porfirio Diaz, who has resigned.

## CANADA.

### Fenian Movements—A Soldier Shot—Drowned.

MONTREAL, June 6.

The Herald's special says seven hundred soldiers will start for St. John to-night. It is said they go to oppose the Fenian organization.

Three pieces of artillery, belonging to the Fenian organization, have been sent to Chateauguay, Four Corners, on the road to Malone. It is rumored that the raid will take place from that point.

A soldier of the 16th regiment fired at his sergeant to-day, but missed him and killed a private, besides wounding two others.

OTTOWA, June 6.

The authorities continue to receive information of the Fenian raid in preparation.

PORT ROWAN, CANADA, June 6.

James Robb, Captain of the tugboat Jessie, was drowned while fishing at Long Point last night.

## NEW ORLEANS.

### Political Affairs in Louisiana—The Recent Elections—Arrest of S. B. Packard.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.

The Board of Registration created by the late Convention have issued a proclamation stating that the district commander has failed to make the requirements of the law in relation to the induction of civil officers elected, and that by reason of his non-compliance with other requirements of the new Constitution the reconstruction of the State, in accordance with the laws of Congress, will be prevented.

S. B. Packard, who signs this proclamation, as chairman of the Registration Board, notifies all civil officers elected under the Constitution that they are required to qualify and take possession of their offices on Monday, the 15th inst. He also notifies members of the Assembly elected under the new Constitution to meet in the Mechanics' Institute in New Orleans June 22d, and he likewise notifies all persons now holding office that their terms of office expire at noon on the 15th inst., and calls upon them to deliver them up to their successors elected.

Vessels from infected ports are ordered to be quarantined thirty days.

Advices from Texas to the 5th report the State convention in session.

The estimate of the State Treasury shows a balance in exchequer of $300,000.

A resolution was offered to inquire into the expediency of memorializing Congress to transfer powers of legislation from military commanders to the convention.

A proposition to appoint a committee to designate subjects other than a State constitution for consideration, was rejected.

Mr. Packard, chairman of the Registration Board, by whom the proclamation of this morning was issued, was arrested and taken to headquarters, but released on his personal recognizance to appear before the military commission, which will be organized immediately.

The two iron-clads, Ociola and Catawba, have just come off the dry dock, having been thoroughly painted and overhauled.

General Buchanan announces the result of the municipal elections throughout the State. The New Orleans officials will be installed on Wednesday, the 10th inst., the present incumbents being removed by that time. The newly elected officers of other municipalities in the State will take possession several days after the receipt of this order. All officers are required to take the oath of July, 1862, and in case of inability to thus qualify themselves, the present incumbents will hold over until their successors are qualified.

## CALIFORNIA.

### Indian Fight—Thirty-five Indians Killed—Gold Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.

The personal property of San Francisco is assessed at six million dollars for the past year. Real estate shows a much heavier increase.

A dispatch from Silver City, Idaho, dated the 24, says that a number of soldiers and scouts, headed by Beebe, Gen. Cook's chief scout, attacked and killed thirty five Indians near Owyhee Ferry. This band of savages have committed many depredations during the past two years. Not one escaped.

A special to the Bulletin, from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, announces the arrival of the United States steamer Jamestown from Sitka, May 20th. The weather at Sitka is charming. The Indians had brought in a story that white men were collecting gold by handsful at Takor River. The report is generally accepted and parties have started for the diggings which are situated on the main land.

A State Sunday School Convention is now in session here.

Citizens of Nevada and California have organized a company to build a railroad from a point on the Central Pacific railroad, on the Humboldt river, in Eastern Nevada, to the head of navigation on the Colorado river, connecting with the lines of the Southern Pacific. The capital stock is a million and a half, and the length of the road is about two hundred and fifty miles.

Passenger arrivals from New York by steamer last month to San Francisco, were by six thousand the largest number ever known in the same time.

The Labor Exchange has furnished employment to all new comers seeking it. Two thousand situations are filled, about eighteen hundred mostly in the country.

Sailed North American steamer Nebraska for Panama with two hundred and four passengers, and one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars in silver bullion.

## TENNESSEE.

### Strike Among Railroaders—A Fenian Meeting—Poisoned from Eating Mulberries.

NASHVILLE, June 6.

The employes of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad struck yesterday, because they had not been paid for eight months, and prevented the trains from running. No settlement having been effected, and no trains departed to-day.

A meeting was held at the court-house to-day, and was addressed by Gen. Boyle, who advocated the transfer of the Davidson Company stock in the Louisville and Nashville railroad to the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville railroad.

The meeting, after speaking for and against the proposition, voted to request the company's Commissioners to make such disposition of said stock.

A Fenian mass meeting was held at the capitol to-night, which was addressed by Col. John O'Neill and Prof. Brophy. The Brotherhood appear to be preparing for some serious movements.

MEMPHIS, June 6.

The crop reports from Arkansas and North Mississippi are very encouraging. The yield will not be large, but of superior quality.

A number of persons in White county, Ark., have been poisoned by eating mulberries on which locusts had deposited their eggs. Several have died.

BOSTON, June 6.

It being alleged that Edward Carter, one of the parties implicated in the heavy frauds in State street some months since, had disappeared, Julius F. Hartwell, Charles Mellen, and Charles H. Ward, his bondsmen, who were arraigned before the United States Court to-day and their bail increased from ten thousand dollars to twenty thousand dollars each. The trial is assigned for next week, and if Carter fails to appear, will will be surrendered upon his bondsmen, unless the amount of the bail, ten thousand dollars, is forthcoming.

The bill appropriating five million dollars to complete the Hoosac tunnel passed the Senate to-day as it previously passed the House.

## The Midnight Affray.

### Result of a Terrible Encounter with Negro Burglars—A Police Captain Fatally Wounded—Capture of the Robbers.

From the Memphis Bulletin, 6th.

Yesterday morning the particulars of a terrible affray, which occurred between Captain Perry of the Second Police District and officers Wright and Barbiere, with four negro burglars, who engaged in robbing the store of Messrs. Price & Yateman, was fully reported in the Bulletin.

In the affray Capt. Perry was shot in right arm, and the bullet glancing it lodged in his side. The wound is more dangerous than was at first suspected, and it is feared may result fatally. No officer is more prominent or popular than Capt. Perry. He has passed through all the various grades of the service, and in every post to fill, he has acquitted himself most admirably. None speak of him as an officer but to praise him, and his death would be a public loss to the residents of the Second Police District.

The wound which officer Wright received in his right leg above the knee is not of a serious character, and he may be said to be already on duty.

The negro named Lipskey, who, by the way, has a dozen aliases, and is known as a most expert burglar, is expected to recover. He is wounded in the neck while running out of the store, and while it appears that he ran from Monroe street to the Recess Saloon, on Second street, next the Greenlaw Opera House, before he fell exhausted from loss of blood. He is still in close confinement at the Causey street station house.

Fifteen minutes after the three burglars escaped from the store the police authorities had been notified and Lieut. Ford and John R. Selkirk and Ben J. Garrett started in pursuit. In a shanty on Orleans street they captured Henry Jones, who was suffering from a wound in his ankle, and was hid in the miserable hovel. Under his pillow was a pistol with one chamber discharged. The officers also captured a negro named Sam Moody was captured. He was found lying on the street by the above named officers. Subsequently Captain Simons, of the First District, captured a notorious character named Henderson Ford, who is also charged with being implicated in the robbery and shooting affair.

The prisoners were all locked up in the Second District Station-house, and will undergo an examination before Justice Griffith to-day.

The once famous Count Joannes is practising law in an obscure town in Maine.

Hot haste—A prairie fire travelling at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

## From Washington.

### The "Chase Movement"—Pendleton and the Presidency—The Washington Radicals Hoisted on Their own Petard—Senator Fowler Moves into Good Company.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1868.

The history of politics in this country has seldom presented a more interesting look-out than at present. The Republican party have put in nomination for the Presidency a man who has been identified all his life with the Democratic party, if any; and it is now very seriously proposed that the Democrats shall, on their side, repeat that experiment by choosing for their leader the Chief Justice of the United States, whose antecedents record him a very decided Republican. It is true that Mr. Chase has always adhered to some of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party; free trade and State rights among the rest, including hard money up to the time when that became impracticable; but in all issues that have sprung up to make party lines since 1860, he has been as much of a Republican as anybody, and a great deal more than many who are now most zealous in the support of General Grant. There are many in both political parties who still laughed at the "Chase movement," as it is called, and who wonder "how the Democrats can support such a man"—a question which can be very well answered by inquiring "how the Republicans can oppose him." If Republicans can support Grant, there is no reason why Democrats can't support Chase—except the very forcible one which it is in the power of the New York Convention to furnish by the nomination of another gentleman as the party candidate. In the light of to-day it is hard to determine with what degree of favor Mr. Chase's name will be received, if presented at New York on the Fourth of July. Nothing is more manifest, however, than that there is a strong and rapidly growing sentiment in his favor among the people of both parties—that it is earnest and honest, and born of respect for the man and admiration for his great abilities and his eminent fitness for the Presidential office. He would, if nominated, receive more votes from men who as Republicans or as Democrats do not indorse his political record, than any man now living. An illustration of this occurred yesterday, to my own experience. Within half an hour I conversed with two ardent advocates of Mr. Chase as a Presidential candidate. One of them, however, would like him better if he hadn't been so much of a radical, while the other "wished he had been more in sympathy with the impeachers in the President's trial." Both were his supporters, however, because they believed him to be a man to whom they could look for a safe, wise and able administration.

I don't know how it is, throughout the country, but here in Washington the strongest champions of the Chase movement are to be found among the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party. Dan Voorhees take the lead, and insists that the nomination of the Chief Justice is a foregone conclusion. "Yonder in this he represents the Democracy of Indiana, there is no occasion for it, or no means of ascertaining; but it is not likely that he would sit and speak in such a matter entirely on his own responsibility. I saw a letter the other day from an old abolitionist of Trumbull county, Ohio—the man whose vote elected Wade to the Senate eighteen years ago, in which the writer urges the "Chase movement," and says it will receive the support of all the Democrats and many of the Republicans of his section. Letters to a similar effect have been received from other parts of the country, all indicating a willingness on the part of a large portion of the Republican party to co-operate in an "opposition" movement with Mr. Chase at its head.

So much for the "Chase movement"—significant, determined, and strong; and not to be sneered at except by that large class of our fellow-citizens who whose composition nature neglected to infuse the element of brains. Meanwhile Mr. Pendleton's prospects as the "straight" Democratic nominee are rapidly improving; and it is already manifest that all his friends insist upon his nomination they will secure it. All talk of Hancock has ceased since Chase's merits began to be canvassed. The folly of running a soldier against Grant is at last apparent to the men who ought to have seen it from the first. Yet there is a stable vote raised from Belmont's banking house in favor of McClellan—as if it to insure Republican success by running the man who didn't take Richmond against the man who did. Mr. Pendleton has already a majority of the elected delegates in his favor. This, of itself, does not insure his nomination; but there are other circumstances that will operate to compel it, unless the Convention determine against the Chase movement. And at any rate no man can be nominated at New York without the consent and co-operation of Pendleton's friends. They will be strong enough to dictate, if not, under the two-thirds rule, to nominate; and Democratic success under the Chase movement would give Mr. Pendleton the State Department of the English Mission, with a certainty of the nomination four years hence.

There will be strong opposition to Pendleton, but it cannot be concentrated sufficiently to be effectual, and it will be powerless while he keeps his name before the convention. This is well, for it will not do a moment after he and his friends are convinced that his withdrawal will better assure victory in the fall elections. The Democratic party can't afford another defeat, if victory can be purchased on reasonable terms. The New York nomination carries with it great responsibilities on the part of the candidate and the Chase movement. And the Chase candidates, all of other candidates is feather and prunella.

POLITICAL LEGISLATION.

The folly of strictly political legislation is both illustrated and rebuked by recent events in regard to the city of Washington. Heretofore the City Council of Washington has been Republican, while the Mayor has been a Conservative or Democrat. In order to secure the little patronage that attached to the City Hall, the radicals got Mr. Sumner to introduce a bill taking the appointing power as to city officers out of the hands of the Mayor, because he was a Democrat, and vesting it in the City Council, because it was Republican. The bill passed both Houses, and became a law only a week or so ago. At the municipal election yesterday the Council was made Democratic by a decided majority while the Mayoralty was left in doubt, with the probabilities in favor of the Republican candidate. Thus Mr. Sumner and his friends are "hoist with their own petard," and if they did not gain their own object. If they'd gain all the city offices through the appointment of Mr. Bowen, who will probably be Mayor through election or contest; all but the appointing power is vested by it in a Democratic Council. So it is not all petty demagoging.

THE IMPEACHERS ON FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler has been compelled to change his seat to the Democratic side of the Senate chamber. He formerly occupied a chair at the radical side, next to Chandler, and near Cameron and Howard. He says he found it impossible to sit where he did, and at the same time preserve his self-respect. During the impeachment, he said it was impossible to sit while the radical whisperings, which were meant for his ear, and found the position so unpleasant that he had to cross the chamber to find peace and be alone. It is worthy of remark that none of the impeachers venture to insult Fessenden. Chandler can be "brave" against Fowler and Ross, but he fights shy of Fessenden, as a gentleman whom it is not safe to rouse. So with Trumbull. Very little has been said about the independently protested his contemplated removal from the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. I am not without hope that Chandler will one day be impudent, in a moment of enthusiasm, "pitch into" Fessenden for his vote against impeachment. Nothing would be better than that; the result of the encounter between Chandler and Fessenden will literally deluge poor Chandler with nitric acid, as he has done once before. The Senate proceedings and whatever there may be in the reputation of a few Chandler blusters at Fessenden, and Fessenden returns the compliment in the style of which he alone is the master.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the most disappointed at the failure of impeachment is Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. He had been promised, it is said, to be Postmaster of Toledo, or something else. They couldn't "see it" now as they are. In a few days he will leave for Ohio. He has spent but James is still hopeful. He has a good conscience, which helps him sustain.

There will be no adjournment of Congress until the middle of July.

Sam Cary is receiving a great many letters from men asking him as a candidate for Vice President before the New York Convention. If he didn't live in Ohio his chances would be good. He says he is not sure that he will care to run from the Second District.

A gentleman came on here, recently, from Pennsylvania, to work for A. J.'s nomination at New York. He is still at Jersey. His friends ought to look after him.

MACK.

## "That Prize-Fight."

### The Stake-holder, Frank Queen, on the Situation—He Pronounces all Bets "off" and the Match in Abeyance—A Card from McDermott, Coburn's Backer.

From the New York Clipper of this week.

The fight between McCoole and Coburn was to have been for a heavy stake, viz: $10,000, and large sums in outside wagers were dependent on the result. A great deal of strategy must therefore be used to secure fair play by the respective party from pocketing of it. Both must get their decisions, and partisans for the fight, particularly in the Eastern division—generally shrewd operators, and not always conscientious as to the means of gaining a point—set their fortunes along with Coburn, but a rally of course with a full strategy, and trusted in the part of McCoole, a strong Western combination of counsel and support. If the Eastern division had ever expected to "win with a crowd," they found themselves quickly undeceived when they saw the Western element in its strength. It was evident that McCoole "meant" to fight, providing no magisterial interference prevented a meeting. Coburn, too, asserted that his ring would satisfy him but it would be the fight, openly expressed themselves to the effect that there would be no fight, and backed up their opinion by a show of money. On what this opinion was predicated we have not been able to learn, but the result showed that the "knowing ones" were right for once.

Since the abrupt termination to the anticipated meeting both parties have been loud in their denunciation of each other, and hundreds of rumors have been put in circulation. A number of Coburn's partisans seek to lay the blame upon McCoole's friends, but the great bulk of the people attribute the failure to Coburn and his party, many going so far as to assert that Coburn, not being in condition to meet such a formidable opponent as McCoole, induced Messrs. Woods and Quinton to have McCoole arrested, and, as that didn't work satisfactorily, he had to be taken himself. Of course, these rumors must be received with all due caution, and, unless they can be legally proven, amount to nothing. Messrs. Woods and Quinton may have something to say upon this subject.

McCoole, it appears, was arrested early in the morning of the day set for the fight; he, however, quickly furnished bonds to answer on the following morning, and then, with commendable alacrity, hastened to the spot whereon the ring was pitched, which he reached and entered in good season, thus evincing a decided inclination to confront his adversary. Coburn managed to keep the officers at bay until he had arrived in close proximity to the ring, where he was arrested and taken into Lawrenceburg, thus preventing his entrance to the ring in season, had he been so desirous of getting there. The arrest of the men, and their subsequent imprisonment, prevented them from coming to terms as to a future meeting, and, therefore, all bets on the fight are "off," for the rule says:

"That in the event of magisterial interference the referee shall have the power to name the time and place for the next meeting, if possible on the same day, or as soon after as may be," &c. "That should the fight not be decided on the day all the bets shall be drawn, unless the fight shall be resumed the same week, between Sunday and Sunday, in which case the bets shall stand, and be decided by the event. The battle money shall remain in the hands of the stakeholder until fairly won or lost by a fight, unless a draw be mutually agreed upon."

The match, therefore, remains in abeyance, and, although it is said that McCoole claimed the stakes in the ring, we have heard of nothing direct from either party. Unless either can prove beyond cavil that his opponent was instrumental in his own or his adversary's arrest, for the purpose of preventing a meeting, neither man has any ground upon which he can make claim for the stakes; and unless there is a mutual agreement neither can draw his money. Unless some mutual arrangement can be made to draw the stakes, we would suggest that a meeting of the principals and their backers be held here, and thereby come to a determination as to future proceedings. A party—whether by authority or not, we cannot state—called upon us a day or two ago, and stated that "Coburn was willing to leave the stakes remain, increase the amount $1,000 to $5,000 a side, and fight upon neutral ground, Canada or elsewhere." There is sufficient money at stake already. If a meeting cannot be brought about for ten thousand dollars, there is less probability of the match being brought to a satisfactory conclusion were the stakes are greater. If Coburn means fighting, the stakes in hand are sufficient to reward him should he prove a winner.

CARD FROM COBURN'S BACKER AND REPRESENTATIVE.

"BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI, May 30, 1868.

"Mr. Frank Queen:

"DEAR SIR: The result of the late meeting between Coburn and McCoole being the arrest of both parties, and their incarceration in Lawrenceburgh prison, much to the dissatisfaction of Joseph Coburn, who felt confident of being able to pull through successfully had they fought, I would here publicly state, in Mr. Coburn's behalf, that my desire is that the ten thousand dollars deposited with you, dependent on the issue of the battle which was to have taken place on the 27th inst., shall remain in your possession until both men are released; when I should like you, as final stake-holder, to appoint a day of meeting for both principals to meet and proceed to a place where the fight can be gotten off without interference, as soon as possible, as Coburn does not wish the money to be withdrawn without a fight. So anxious is he to meet McCoole in the ring that he will add one, two, three, or four thousand dollars to the money already staked and fight him in Canada. If McCoole is as anxious to fight as he claims to be, I hope he will come forward and prove it to the public.

Yours, &c.,

"H. McDERMOTT."

## A New Jewish Temple.

### Laying of the Corner-stone of the Magnificent New Jewish Temple at Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer of Yesterday.

The new Jewish Temple in progress of erection at the south east corner of Mound and Eighth streets, having gained the altitude of one story, the members of the congregation under whose auspices it was commenced, in accordance with previous announcement, proceeded yesterday afternoon to lay the corner-stone, which was attended with the requisite ceremonies.

The plan of the edifice was drawn by Messrs. Anderson and Hannaford, who seem to have become popular in the community in their profession of architects, the dimensions being as follows: The building is seventy feet in width, fronting on Mound street, and running 107 feet deep on Eighth street; the auditorium will be 93 by 96 feet; the nave is 50 feet in height, with side aisles 28 feet wide; the basement is 12 feet in height, with halls 12 feet in width; the lecture-room will be 40 by 96 feet; and the towers 130 feet in height, and the structure, when completed, it is estimated, will not fall short of $100,000.

The contractors are: For the brickwork, Evans & Roberts; limestone work, Wes ell Herme; freestone work, Messrs. Laubbe & Schwenman; and carpenter work by James Griffith, who are all in the capacity of superintendent of the entire work.

The project of the new temple belongs chiefly to the pastor, Doctor Lilienthal, who succeeded the late the through his own exertions in raising the sum of $57,000, which was sufficiently encouraging to induce the commencement of the building, and to warrant the expectation that the balance of the requisite sum to complete the same would be forthcoming when it is needed.

In consequence of the announcement that the commencement exercises would take place at the Synagogue, on the corner of Sixth and Broadway, a large audience, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, gathered at half past 1 o'clock. The holy altar of the church was decorated with evergreens. Above it was the figure of the American eagle, holding a copy of the "Ten Commandments," the American flag displayed above his head, with the inscription, "And I have carried you with eagle's wings to me, and ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation."

At about the hour of 2 o'clock, the Rev. Drs. Wise and Lilienthal, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Sommerbell and the Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo, entered the church and took their seats in front of the altar.

[Eloquent addresses were delivered by Dr. Wise and Dr. Lilienthal, and are given at length in the Enquirer.]

The concluding remarks of Dr. Lilienthal being of such a patriotic character, the last strain was "The Star Spangled Banner," which was sung by the choir, in chorus, after which the congregation left the church.

After emerging from the church a procession then formed under the direction of Grand-Marshal Abraham Meyer and Assistant-Marshals J. Fris and M. Kranse, and marched to the site of the new temple in the following order:

1. band of music; 2. Hebrew Young Men's Association; 3. members of the temple congregation; 4. band of music; 5. members of the Johns street congregation; 6. members of the Broadway congregation; 7. officers of the congregation; 8. the clergy; 9. carriages containing invited guests and the other members of the various congregations.

On arriving at the Temple, corner of Eighth and Mound streets, the procession consisted of seven carriages, fell in, in which were seated his Honor Mayor Wilstach and the distinguished dignitaries of the Church, besides about a thousand citizens on foot, preceded by Miller's Band, Heide's Band, and a detachment of Newport Barracks, each of which discoursed most beautiful music.

The ladies drawn to witness the ceremonies, and the gentlemen who were to officiate, ascended to the first floor of the building and approached the stone, which was at the north east corner ready to receive the article proposed to be deposited within it.

The Rev. Dr. Wise then made an elaborate prayer, when Mr. Phineas Moses stepped forward and deposited in the box the following-named articles:

Declaration of Independence; Articles of Confederation; Constitution of the United States; Washington's Farewell Address; Constitution of the State of Ohio; By-laws of the K. K. Bene Israel; list of members of the congregation; list of officers of the congregation; list of members of the building Committee; names of architects and constructors; list of donations made to the purchase of the ground and building of the new temple; list of all the Hebrew Associations of Cincinnati; sketch of the history of the congregation, by Josel J. Jenee, Esq.; a copy of the invitations issued August, 1865; copy of the following publications: Cincinnati Daily Commercial, Cincinnati Daily Gazette, Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, Cincinnati Volksfreund, Cincinnati Volksblatt, Cincinnati Daily Times, Cincinnati Daily Chronicle, The Israelite, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Deborah, of Cincinnati; Occident, of Philadelphia; Jewish Messenger, of New York; Hebrew Leader, of New York; Hebrew, of San Francisco, California; Hebrew Observer, of San Francisco.

The following articles were contributed by Henry C Ezekiel, Esq.: Roman coin of the Emperor Vespasian; proof set of United States coins of 1868; proof set of United States fractional currency; Virginia colonial cent of 1773; New Jersey colonial cent of 1787; Connecticut colonial cent of 1788.

The ceremony of depositing the stone in the vacuum prepared for it was performed by Mr. Louis Freyberg and Hon. Judge Stanley Matthews. This ceremony being concluded, the band struck up a lively air, the procession reformed again, and, in less than ten minutes, that large audience had dispersed.

## Betrayal of Trust.

### A Night Watchman Turned Robber—He is Watched and Detected—A Large Quantity of Goods found in His Possession.

From the Memphis Bulletin, 5th.

A night watchman named Joseph J. Wild has been employed for a long-tiered period to watch the stores and offices in the Adams and Jefferson blocks, on Second street, and a portion of Jefferson street between Second and Main. It was the duty of the individual in question to keep careful watch and ward over the stores and offices above referred to, see that all the doors were properly fastened, and to do all in his power to prevent the premises of those who paid him well for watching from being robbed. It seems that while engaged at that duty he has for some time past been carrying on a regular and systematic course of robbery, and, instead of being a protector, he has been playing the role of a general robber, and has completely betrayed the trust reposed in him by his employers.

For the past two weeks Messrs. O. F. Prescott & Co., oil dealers, No. 40 Jefferson street, have missed small sums of money from their cash till. The amounts, which seldom exceeded five dollars, always disappeared in the most mysterious manner, and always during the night. When the store was closed in the evening, a certain amount of change was frequently left in the till, which in the morning would be found to have diminished in amount. It was quite evident to the members of the firm, and the book-keeper who had charge of the cash, that some individual was in the habit of paying nocturnal visits to the store, and accordingly a special watch was set for the thief on Saturday and Monday nights, but the thief failed to put in an appearance.

Mr. Prescott was determined to catch him if possible, on Tuesday one of the firm, Mr. J. D. Prescott, and one of their employes, Mr. C. J. Gaskill, took a position in the back part of the store, awaiting the robber's approach. About half-past two o'clock, when all was silent in the street, a man approached the front door, inserted a key, and turned the bolt as far as it would go, but did not entirely unlock it. He then forced the door open by several hard pushes, entered, changed the key to the inside, and deliberately locked it. He then very coolly proceeded to the cash drawer, opened it, but found nothing. He turned about and opened a large drawer, in which he found the cash box, with some change in it, which he took out and walked toward the front door. Mr. Prescott had his eyes on his movements all the time, and at a signal, Mr. Prescott, snapped a pistol twice at him; the third time it was off prematurely and missed him, and he was some put lustily, "Don't shoot, I'll not run." Mr. Prescott, pistol in hand, quickly approached him, commanding him to surrender, which he quickly did. Mr. Prescott and Mr. Gaskill then secured the rogue by tying him, and marched him to the Armsr street station, and placed him in charge of the police.

In the forenoon Wild was taken before Justice Griffith, who, after hearing all the particulars, committed him for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court, without bail.

Subsequently, Captain Symons, of the First District, visited the apartment occupied by Wild, at No. 47 Jefferson street, and, on searching the premises, brought to light a large quantity of dry goods, including hardware, cutlery, and boots and shoes enough to stock a small general store. It seems that he had been carrying on a vigorous system of plunder, and Mr. Prescott is to be congratulated on putting so summary a stop to his thievish career.

## The German Sængerfest.

The preparation for the Sixteenth Festival of the First German Sangerbund of North America, to be held in Chicago on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st inst., which are very extensive, and far superior to any that have been made since the Sangerbund was inaugurated, are nearly completed. Last evening a meeting of the Central Committee was held at Uhlich's Hall, on North Clark street. President Clausenius occupied the chair.

The several committees reported that the work was being rapidly pushed forward, and would be completed in a few days. From the several reports are gathered the following particulars:

Two arches, costing $1,600 apiece, are to be erected—one extending across Wabash-avenue Rink, and the other in front of Uhlich's block, on the north side. On the 17th a reception of the visiting singing societies will take place in the Courthouse square. The Rink will be beautifully decorated with evergreens, flags, &c., the amount to be expended in decorating it being $4,000. Several rooms have been rented for the accommodation of the visitors. It is estimated that the arrangements, when everything is completed, will have cost $25,000. As this will be the first festival of the kind ever held in Chicago, our citizens will no doubt take a deep interest in all that occurs. Several foreign Mænnerchors will be represented, and the choruses will be rendered by fifteen hundred voices—Chicago Tribune.

## A Model Task-master.

### A Negro Brutally Whips an Unoffending White Boy.

From the Greensboro (Ala.) Beacon.

A lad, probably fourteen or fifteen years of age, the son of a man by name of Dores, who lives some ten or twelve miles north of this place, in Mr. Bryant Avery's neighborhood, was very severely whipped a few days ago by a negro man in the employment of Mr. B Avery.

The facts, as we have heard them, are briefly these:

The boy was employed by Mr. Avery to work in the field—the negro man who whipped him was the foreman on the place. The boy and the foreman had some disagreement, the foreman cut the limb of a peach tree, and whipped the boy with it until it was worn out. The lad was whipped from the neck to his heels, the skin being broken from the back of his neck to his knees, and, in some places, much bruised. He could not stand—he was so terribly hurt as to be laid up at least fifty lashes, and he is heavily hurt in the thigh. The punishment would have been so severe and cruel to have been inflicted on a slave in the days of slavery, for any grade of offence.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of the negro by Justice Wright, but he had made his escape, threatening, we understand, to take the life of the officer who attempted to arrest him. Such an outrageous attempt merits very severe punishment, but the negro will escape punishment by leaving the neighborhood permanently.

## RIVER NEWS.

### PORT OF LOUISVILLE

THE RIVER

was falling at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a stage of a little over 8 inches in the canal by the mark, showing a decline during the twenty-four hours ending at that hour of 5 inches.

THE WEATHER

was clear and warm yesterday until afternoon, when it became cloudy and threatening. At evening it clouded up, and the sky was overcast. At 10 P. M. there was no rain, and the thermometer marked 75 and the barometer 28.50.

RIVER BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, June 6.

Weather cloudy and stormy, with a wind from the southwest all day. Mercury 84° at 6 P. M.

The river has receded 18 inches during the last 24 hours, with 19 feet in the channel by the water-works marks, and 13 feet under the Covington bridge for passing boats.

Arrived—Armenia, from St. Louis; Mary Davage, Leonidas, and McCallough, from Pittsburg.

Departed—Armenia, for Pittsburg; Mary Davage and Leonidas, for St. Louis; John Kilgour, for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, June 6

Arrived—Minnesota from St. Paul and Peoria City from Omaha.

Departed—Frank Pargoud for New Orleans, Addie Johnson and Pembina for St. Paul, Carnella for Omaha, and Argonaut No. 2.

The river has risen about three feet in the past three days, and has come to a stand this evening. The Missouri river is rising from Fort Benton to the mouth. The upper Mississippi is also swelling. The Illinois is falling slowly, with a good boating stage.

Weather clear and cool.

The reduction of freights to New Orleans has given an impetus to shipments, and a good deal of produce has gone South since the decline.

CAIRO, June 6.

Tecony, Tennessee river to St. Louis at 9 P. M.; Norman, St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Marble City, Memphis and St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Sam Brown, Cairo and St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Belle Lee, Louisville and New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Dexter, New Orleans and Louisville, 1 A. M.; Nashville, Nashville and Cairo, 1 P. M.; Tempest, down, 3 P. M.; Tennessee and Evansville packet, 1 P. M.; City of Cairo, St. Louis and Memphis, 5 P. M.

River stationary. Heavy rain this morning, but now clear. Mercury 78°.

NASHVILLE, June 6

River falling very slowly, 30 inches on Harpeth shoals.

Arrived—Delaware, Pittsburg.

Departed—Ella Hughes, Cairo; Umpire, up river.

Weather cloudy and pleasant, but was stormy this morning. River falling fast.

Departed—Belle St. Louis; Ruth Shark and barges, St. Louis; M. Burns, Arkansas river.

PORT ITEMS.

The R. E. Lee departed for New Orleans yesterday afternoon with a fair start for a good trip and engagements below to fill her out.

The Bermuda didn't get off yesterday, but will go on Monday or Tuesday.

The Emma Floyd is due from Nashville.

The Lawrence, of the St. Louis Express Line, will pass to-day for St. Louis.

The Legal Tender arrived at Portland yesterday from New Orleans. She brought a good cargo, and will lay up for the purpose of being repaired and prepared for the summer trade.

The Cora S. passed down yesterday for Arkansas river. She had 1,600 bbls salt, 500 bbls lime, and her guards were perfectly crammed with furniture. She has besides a quantity of miscellaneous freight, in all about 365 tons. She took here about 40 tons more.

By a dispatch to Moorehead & Co., we learn that the Indians will be in port and leave to-morrow.

The Dexter will be here to-night, and will leave on Tuesday.

The Shamrock, for St. Louis, arrived yesterday loaded heavy. She lighted and went over the falls.

The towboat Ajax stemmed the Indian Chute yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following particulars of the sinking of the steamer Champion, we clip from the New Albany Ledger of yesterday:

"Ceneault's Reach, ninety-five miles below the city, on the Ohio river, was the scene of another steamboat disaster yesterday at an early hour. The steamer Champion from St. Louis bound to Cincinnati, with a valuable cargo, struck the log which gutted the Curlew last winter, and sunk to her boiler deck. The boat was laying with her head toward the Kentucky shore, and can be raised."

"The Morning Star came along shortly after the accident happened and took off the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer and brought them to Louisville. The Champion is a good sound boat, was valued at $29,000, and owned in Cincinnati. We are not able to learn the amount of her insurance."

"The manifest of the Champion, so far as we could ascertain, is about as follows: 14 hhds tobacco, 169 boxes merchandise, 275 tons pig iron, for Cincinnati; fifty bags Hungarian seed, 30 bags sheep stuff, 12 boxes merchandise, and 1 organ, for Louisville; several packages, including trunks, &c., belonging to parties on board. So far as we could ascertain no lives were lost."

Under date of June 4th, an Omaha dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat says:

"The Cora, the first mountain steamer from Fort Benton, passed down at noon to-day. She had on board Mr. Vane, of the Muscle Shell; met Berths above Milk river; and Amelia Poe worked up. Met St. Joseph below Milk river. Boat and cargo is a total loss, except eight tons of merchandise, saved in a damaged condition. The Cora took aboard the officers and crew of the Amelia Poe. On the evening after the sinking of the Poe three hundred Indians, under Red Stone, came to the wreck and demanded the whisky saved, but were refused. They fired some shots at the watchman during the night, and left early in the morning."

The spring regatta of the Louisville and New Albany barge clubs will come off on the 22d inst. There will be five races for good prizes. The programme is not made out yet, but the contest will be hottest between the New Albany and Louisville clubs. There will, however, be some lively rowing.

The Big Sandy river is now very low, and only three boats, the Oil Hunter and Mayflower, are trading in that stream.

The Richmond left New Orleans last night for this port.

The Belle Lee left Memphis yesterday for New Orleans.

IMPORTS—BY RIVER.

Cincinnati, per United States—50 bbls bran, Dupont & Co.; 22 bbls paper, Journal office; 500 bags corn, J. Smith & Co.; 5 bbls sirup, Newcomb, Buchanan, & Co.; 200 bxs tobacco, J. Smith & Co.; 5 casks bacon, J. Peters & Co.; 19 tos and hhds sugar, D. S. Benedict & Son; 9 bxs hardware, 10 bxs groceries, 30 kgs lard, 11 bxs castings, 5 bxs cheese, 4 bxs glass, 73 express pkgs, 136 stands and pkgs fruit, 5 bxs soap, 5 bbls liquor, 4 pkgs woodenware, 18 implements, 10 bbls whisky, 30 bxs and 2 pkgs varnish; 3 mb cases, 105 kegs beer, 38 bags coffee, 35 pkgs tobacco, 2 tins lead, 2 pkgs linen, 46 bags hemp, 5 rolls leather, 10 hhds paper, 72 pkgs furniture, 76 bbls iron, 38 pkgs Rhine wine, 25 bbls crackers, 30 bxs grindstones, 109 grind-stone fixtures, 2 bbls oil, 313 pkgs sundries, consignees.

Iron City, per Albion—7 barges pig iron, consignees.

Pittsburg, per Jas. Gilmore—10 barges and 3 flats coal, consignees.

Madison, per Dumont—35 bbls iron, W. B. Belknap & Co.; 15 bbls flour, 75 bbls flour, 30 bbls salt, 35 bbls shade trees, 31 bales hay, 2 bags wool, 1 box drugs, consignees.

Madison, per Mollie Gratz—10 empty bbls, Jno. Kennedy; 3 bags wool, 50 bbls lime, 54 bags wheat, 20 bags oats, 15 bales straw, 150 boxes starch, 6 bbls flour, 4 bbls sirup, 1 box household goods, consignees.

Kentucky River per Wren—7 hhds tobacco, Ninth Street House; 2 bxs merchandise, 12 bags wool, 5 bags wool, 3 bags rye, 4 bxs rock, consignees.

Henderson per Morning Star—50 bags corn, 1 bale hemp, Pickinpaugh, Overbeck & Co.; 5 pieces castings, Peak & Cox; 1 bbl soap, 3 bbls flaxseed, Wates & Fox; 1 cask beer, J. T. S. Brown; 2 kegs flaxseed, Griffith, Bruce & Co.; 52 pieces coopperage, consignees.

St. Louis per Champion—12 bxs liniment, Wilson, Peter & Co.; 50 bags seed, Pitkin, Wiest & Co.; 50 bxs candles, 1 piece furniture, 4 pieces household goods, 44 pieces church organs, consignees.

RAILROADS.

L. M. & N. R. R.—3 hhds tobacco, S. C. Long; 8 do do, Spratt & Co.; 15 bxs eggs, Stokes & Co.; 30 bags cotton, Archer, Sanders & Johnson; 37 bales of cotton, E. R. Russell; 14 bags wool, S. M. Lemont; 7 bags wool, 24 bags cotton yarn, Todd & Richardson; 6 boxes old hides, Todd & Richardson; 6 boxes wool, John Smidt & Co.; 2 bales cotton, 15 hhds tobacco, 11 bags wool, 12 bxs woodenware, 36 bags wool, 40 bbls lime, 30 bags wool, 4 bxs sugar, 7 rolls leather, 1 box sugar, 1 car scraps, 1 car cattle, consignees.

L. & F. R. R.—10 pcs bagging, Geo. W. Wicks & Co.; 92 pcs bagging, 5 bags wool, 50 bxs tow, Richardson & Son; 5 bags wool, 42 bags wool, 55 bales hay, Smyser & Milton; 15 bags wool, 70 bbls lime, Sanders & Co.; 6 pkgs merchandise, 1 pkg hardware, 1 box eggs, 2 bbls flour, 1 car rock, consignees.

The New Albany Ledger of yesterday has the following on the Big Bob Lee's machinery:

"Among the damages sustained may be mentioned the breaking of a part of the machinery; this will be repaired in the city of the engines. A good deal of the expenses of the machinery will be assumed by the New York insurance companies, which had paid, on the strength of the damaged machinery."

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

The Cincinnati Gazette says:

The Memphis Avalanche says:

"Glasgow is the name of the handsome steamer Beuna Vista, built at New Albany, and to be commanded by the owner, Capt. Thompson. She carries on her ample decks accommodation for a large passenger trade, and the commodious cabins, finely furnished, and is the pride of the Western rivers. She has a length of 260 feet, and the engines and boilers are of the latest and most approved patterns."

Pittsburg boat is from the Commercial of that city:

The following description of a new Pittsburg boat is from the Commercial of that city:

## [OFFICIAL.]

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 5, 1868.

Present—All the members except President Bunce and Messrs. Rubel, Gilpin, Dulaney, and Sheridan.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and the same were approved.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, June 11, 1868, at 8 o'clock, and the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

## [OFFICIAL.]

## BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 4, 1868.

Present—Pat. Bannon, President, and all the members except Mr. Long.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

The Mayor transmitted an ordinance to reduce into one all the ordinances relating to the Cave Hill Cemetery, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.

The Mayor submitted a communication from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company, in regard to connecting their roads and the surveying of routes, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads, the Mayor, City Attorney, and City Engineer, and the City Engineer was directed to co-operate with the Railroad Engineers.

The resignation of Wm. S. Bodley as Trustee of the University was read and accepted, when Mr. Downs presented a resolution raising a joint session this evening at 10 o'clock to fill said vacancy, which was adopted.

JOINT SESSION

The two boards having assembled, John W. Barr was elected Trustee of the University of Louisville in place of W. S. Bodley, resigned, when the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

The Mayor submitted a claim of $49 95 in favor of B. Hern for dirt delivered on the wharf, which was referred to the Committee on Wharf.

On motion, the rules were suspended to take up the resolution of this board directing the Mayor to employ hands to clean out the ditches, that in his opinion needs cleaning, with an amendment thereto from the Board of Aldermen adding "in the opinion also of the Street Commissioners," which amendment was concurred in and the resolution adopted.

A report from the City Engineer recommending the enforcement thereof, or a change of ordinance No. 283, was read and referred to the Revision Committee.

A report from the City Engineer recommending the removal of the railroad track in Twelfth street during the construction of the sewer was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A report from the City Engineer in regard to the covered gutters at railway crossings was read, when, on motion, the Street Inspectors were instructed to repair and keep in repair all such crossings.

A report from the Engineer recommending the widening of the covered gutter at Second and Walnut streets was read and referred to the Street Commissioners.

The City Engineer submitted a report in regard to the inlets to the sewers at Second, Third, and Water streets, which was read and referred to the Street Commissioners.

The City Engineer recommended the construction of open basins and inlets on Water street at Second and Third, which was referred to the Street Commissioners.

A report from the City Engineer in regard to the repairs of Portland avenue, from Twelfth street to Portland, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A report from the City Engineer in regard to the railroad crossing at High street was read and referred to the Railroad Committee.

The bonds of the policemen, officers of the department, and stationhouse-keepers, and the bonds of the engineers of the Fire Department, were referred to the Committee on Bonds.

An invitation to the General Council to attend the lecture of Samuel C. Read, at Masonic Temple, on Monday evening next, was read and accepted.

The City Engineer submitted the following contracts, which were referred to the Committee on Contracts, viz:

A contract, executed by Wm. F. & Jas. C. Shanks, to build a sewer in Beargrass creek, between First and Second streets.

A contract, executed by H. Duberg, to haul stone from workhouse for Street Inspector, Western District.

A contract, executed by Wm. Modenbach, to haul stone from workhouse for Street Inspector, Eastern District.

A contract, executed by Donally & Co., to make a sewer in Eleventh cross street, from north of High to center of Bank street.

A contract, executed by Gray & Callahan, to build sewer in Twelfth street, from the south ground north of High street to the south side of Main street.

A contract, executed by Wm. F. Shanks and Jas. C. Shanks, to build a sewer in York street, from Seventh to Ninth street.

A contract, executed by Hustetter & Ferrell, to build a sewer in the alley running from Underhill street to Beargrass creek.

The following apportionments were presented, and on motion separate resolutions were adopted, viz:

Apportionment of cistern at Market and Sycamore streets, Portland; W. R. Gray, contractor.

Apportionment of cistern at Preston and Breckinridge streets; W. R. Gray, contractor.

Special order, 9 o'clock, being the action of the special committee on investigating the conduct of a member of the Common Council having arrived, on motion, the committee was dismissed and read the several papers in the following order, viz:

1st. The evidence taken before the committee.

2d. The opinion of the City Attorney on the evidence.

3d. The contract between Wm. R. Ray, Wm. E. Hughes, Henry Dent, and W. K. Thomas.

4th. The report of the special committee.

5th. The response of Col. Dent.

Mr. Cooke presented the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Board of Common Council of the City of Louisville, That it is the opinion of this Board that the proof taken and reported to this Board by the committee appointed to investigate the matter in relation to the purchase by the city of the Mayor's Hill, and in which Colonel Henry Dent of said Board has been charged as having been improperly interested, shows no liability or guilt on his part, in that he has done nothing in the premises inconsistent with his duties as a Councilman, or in relation to said purchase, but that he was faithful to the trust reposed in him as such; that the statements in the newspaper publications which induced said investigation, directed by this board, are shown to be false, and to be sustained by no facts that reflect upon the integrity or correct deportment of said Dent, as Councilman or otherwise.

The said resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Bannon, and Messrs. Brisbee, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Duncan, German, LaRue, Lesser, McAteer, Miller, O'Connor, Orrill, Sayre, and Willing—15

Nays—Messrs. Downs, Hamilton, Helmig, Jenkins, Murrill, Robinson, and Walling—7.

A resolution was adopted from the Board of Aldermen concerning the cost of lumber, &c., and the board, on motion, took up the matter of the issuing and making order, attachments, and attachments, &c., were read, when, the order of business to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

## STEAMBOATS.

For New Orleans.

INDIANA..........Bruce Nash, Master, will leave as above at 5 P. M.

MOOREHEAD & CO., T. M. ERWIN & CO.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

DEXTER..........SAM. MONTGOMERY, Master, will leave as above on Tuesday, June 9th, at 5 P. M.

MOOREHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and Green River Packet Co.

### Steamer Falls City,

Leaves Louisville every Wednesday at 5 P. M. from City Wharf.

THOS. J. HEALY, Agent, No. 16 Fourth street.



## HEALTH ASSURANCE.

## The Mutual Inheritance Fund

OF THE

## CINCINNATI

## Mutual

## HEALTH ASSURANCE CO.,

Incorporated by the State of Ohio September 6, 1867, and chartered by the State of Kentucky March 9, 1868.

THE ONLY PURELY LIFE ASSURANCE PLAN ON THE GLOBE.

## Principal & Profits

ANNUALLY DIVIDED

DIRECTLY AMONG ITS MEMBERS.

NO MORE ACCUMULATION OF CAPITAL!

Each Member His Own Trustee.

MORITZ ROSENSTOCK, General Manager of the Cincinnati Mutual Health Assurance Company, residing in the city of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, has provided a plan by which those who depend upon a salary or contingent income may secure to their heirs, in the event of death, a fund sufficient to provide for future necessities.

It is based upon the principle of purely mutual benefit, and is entitled "The Mutual Inheritance Fund," the practical execution of which is to be as follows:

## EXPENSES

## Practical Illustration of the System.

A Class to Number Not Less than One Thousand Members.

CLASS APRIL, 1868.

Ponder Upon the Following Questions and Answers, and Learn the Advantages, Practicability, and Security of this System.

The above fully illustrates the great advantages offered by this institution, which is the first of the kind ever instituted. The plan has received the highest commendations from the most practical men in the country. All further information can be obtained by applying at the office.

G. R. A. BROWN, District Agent.

AUGUST ARENS, Agent of the German Department.

F. C. LEBER, M. D., Medical Examiner.

OFFICE—Merchants' Bank Building, Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

WOOLLEY & GILMORE, State Agents, Lexington, Ky.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 3 A. M.

# THE CITY.

**A Bishop Coming.**

Bishop Sanford, of Tennessee, who has just returned from Europe, will visit Louisville during next week.

**Distressing Casualty.**

A little girl, Emma, daughter of Mr. G. H. Dorsey, of 146 Madison street, was run over by a buggy last night, and severely, but not dangerously, injured.

**An Unfortunate Sport.**

Joe Towls, a gambler, had six hundred dollars lifted out of his fob Friday night, by a gentleman who entered his room while he slept. He had won the money at faro in Nashville, and thinks he was followed here from that city.

**Served Them Right.**

A couple of very gay young ladies, who came down on the mailboat a few days ago, were picked up yesterday by Lieutenant Deeble, a Cincinnati detective, and carried back home to their bereaved parents, "on the cars."

**Severe Penalty.**

J. D. Baker was committed to jail yesterday by order of the United States Court, under sentence to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and be imprisoned sixty days, for violation of the internal revenue.

**A Lucky Darky!**

Robinson Cruso, a negro cook, who has been running on the lower Ohio river, has received a dispatch from St. Louis notifying him of a legal decision by which he comes into possession of a piece of real estate worth $5,000. He started for Missouri in a hurry.

**Accidents Will Happen.**

A negro girl, named Nancy Cassiday, living in the classic regions of Smoketown, mistook her medicine Thursday night, and took a tea-cup full of laudanum. She slept very soundly for thirty-six hours, and woke up "quite relieved," she said.

**Architectural.**

Mr. Frank W. Vogdes, one of our most talented and popular architects, has just associated himself with Messrs. H. P. Bradshaw and John Tehan, Jr. The style of the firm now is Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co. It constitutes an architectural power that is not superseded by any firm of this profession on the continent.

**Affray.**

Yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock a fight occurred in front of Peter Henly's bar-room, in New Albany, between an Irish woman and Dick Isom, of lower Walnut street, in which the female proved the better man of the two by driving her adversary off the field with a shovel, after having severely punished him on the head and shoulders.

**The Negro Murderers.**

Justices Clement and Matlack resumed their trial of the negroes who murdered Henry Walker at the picnic last Monday, in the County Court room yesterday afternoon. Upon a hearing of all the testimony on both sides each of the accused, excep Bill Taylor, was discharged. The argument in the case of Taylor was assigned to Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

**Moonlight Picnic.**

A select moonlight picnic will be given by the ex-members of the Marion Social Club at Hanover Garden to-morrow evening. The committee in charge has provided furniture cars to start from Preston and Market streets for the garden at 8, 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the picnic. We thank manager A. Hetzel for a polite invitation and hope to be present.

**Religious Events.**

Mr. J. N. Galleher will be admitted to the holy order of deacons in Carist Church to-day at half past ten o'clock A. M., the Right Rev. Geo. D. Cummins, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, officiating.

Trinity Church, Main street, above Wenzel, (Rev. Mr. Scarce, pastor), will be consecrated at four o'clock this afternoon by Assistant Bishop Cummins.

**Mysterious.**

The body of a man, dressed in a respectable manner, was picked up by some boys who were out boating yesterday morning about three miles below the Falls. In his porte-monaie, which contained nothing but a few memoranda, a slip of paper was found containing these words, "I am a gentleman." No clue whatever could be obtained of his belonging. His appearance was that of an Eastern man, or an Englishman.

**Address on Commerce at the Masonic Temple.**

We are gratified to announce that through the arrangements of the members of the Board of Trade, Col. Sam C. Reid, of New Orleans, will deliver a public address at the Masonic Temple on the situation of the South, and the means of restoring her commerce and agriculture, tomorrow (Monday evening) at 8 o'clock. The subject is one of deep interest to our citizens generally, and as the address is delivered free we hope there will be a general turn out, and a cordial reception given to Col. Reid, whose reputation as an orator should command a full house. The ladies also are specially invited.

**Arrest at Crab Orchard.**

From Mail Agent Seaton we learn that on Thursday night two men were arrested in Crab Orchard for stealing money. The facts are that the two prisoners had been working with another party of men in the tunnel near Mount Vernon. Some time ago one of the hands lost upwards of seventy dollars and a number of finger rings. The two prisoners were suspected at the time, but nothing was said about their guilt. Yesterday they started for Louisville and were followed to Crab Orchard and arrested as stated. The money and rings were found in their possession. They had buried the spoils after stealing them, and exhumed them when they got ready to depart. The men were taken back to Mount Vernon for trial.

**Our Gutter Coverings.**

We regret to be obliged again to call the attention of the Street Inspector of the Western District to our street crossings. But if he will look at the wooden gutter-covering on the easterly side of the intersection of Market with Eighth street, he will find one very bad opening, and another which bids fair to be in a similar condition to-morrow. By the way, why are not these wooden gutter-coverings replaced by iron ones? The first cost may be greater, but in the long run iron coverings will prove more economical, and certainly they are safer and present less obstruction to the public travel than those which are constructed of wood.

**Detention of a Train.**

The passenger train due here at 12:30 P. M., yesterday, was delayed by an accident which happened to an engine of a construction train. This engine was thrown off the track near a bridge about a mile south of Elizabethtown, and, although reaching the opposite shore, turned over on its side and obstructed the track, and broke down one side of the bridge. The track was cleared and bridge repaired, and no further delay will be caused to the trains. The passengers of the train had to change cars with the passengers of the down train, which was the cause of detention in its arrival here at 3:30 P. M. instead of 12:30 P. M.

**Ohio River Bridge.**

Work upon this gigantic structure is now being prosecuted with great energy. On the Indiana side a large force is employed upon two of the most important piers, and the contractors are satisfied that the masonry will be entirely finished this year. On the Kentucky side the superstructure is being raised, and in a short time the draw over the canal will have been completed. From the first of July it is intended to erect two of the bridge spans per week. All the plans of the Chief Engineer, Col. Albert Fink, have been made with a view to the completion of the bridge by next spring. The work is being pushed from both sides of the river for this purpose, and should no interruption ensue from high water, the plans will be fully carried out.

## A Daring Robbery.

**Two Negro Boys Rob a Till in Broad Day Light.**

Just before dark last evening two negro boys aged about 17 years, entered the confectionery store of an Italian woman named Cevery, on the corner of Fifth and Broadway and called for some cakes. On her going into a side room to obtain what they wanted, one of the negroes jumped behind the counter, secured all the money in the drawer and both started off at full speed down Fifth. The police were soon on the track and officers Bell and Hines, after a short chase, brought them to a stand by firing a shot at them near the corner of Centre and Green streets. On being taken to the police station they were found to be Len. White alias Grigsby, a somewhat notorious character, and Namty T. Blair. Judge Craig will balance the scales of justice in their case to-morrow morning.

## The New Jail.

**To be Built at Last—Contracts to be Awarded Next Week.**

On Friday night the Common Council agreed to the resolution from the Board of Aldermen, adopting the plan of Mr. H. P. Bradshaw for a new jail for the city and county, thus finally settling the question. Under this slightly amended plan the cost of the jail will be about one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars. It would be cheap at double that expense, so badly off are we for such an institution. Better late than never. We thank and congratulate the city and county authorities upon this happy result of their prolonged exertions.

On Thursday morning next the committee on the part of the city and county will meet in conference at the Council Chamber, for the purpose of awarding the several contracts for work upon the jail building. It has been resolved by Mr. Bradshaw to put the work through with the least possible delay.

## Fire Last Night.

**John Doyle's Grocery, Corner of Fifth and Green, Destroyed, and Other Property Damaged.**

About nine o.clock last night the fire alarm was signalled from box 37, and it was soon discovered that John Doyle's grocery store, No. 142, northwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, was in flames. The fire originated in this wise: A young man, clerk in Doyle's house, was in the act of drawing coal oil from a barrel, with a candle in his hand, when by accident the oil was ignited. Parties in the store undertook to remove the barrel, and in doing so the contents were spilled over the floor and quickly set the whole store-room in a blaze. The conflagration spread with great rapidity, and soon utterly destroyed the building where the accident happened. No definite calculation of the loss can be made at this time, but we have gathered the following particulars: No. 142, John Doyle, grocery. Insured in the "Security" of New York. His papers were all lost, including policy. Mr. Doyle was agent of several European Emigration Societies, the records of which were lost. No. 140, Mrs. Mulcahy, millinery. Loss by water and removal of household goods $500; insured in Hope, of Kentucky. No. 138, confectionery—damaged only by water; no insurance. No. 136—only injured by water.

The stable of Jenkins & Co., on the opposite corner of Green and Fifth, one of the most complete in the city, was saved by the united efforts of the city fire department and their individual fire department. During the fire their hand engine was in constant use.

Several parties resided over the stores mentioned, among whom was the family of Mr. W. E. Lindsley, insured in the Security, of Louisville, for $800. Loss all furniture and clothing.

## Woodlawn Races.

**Fifth and Last Day of the Meeting—Slim Attendance—The Favorite Wins in One Race and Loses in Another.**

THE LAST DAY.

Yesterday, the fifth and last day of the spring meeting of the Woodlawn Race Course Association, was as fine a day for the sport as could well be imagined, yet, we regret to say, the attendance was scandalously slim, though the races, two in number, were very interesting.

THE FIRST RACE

Was for the citizens' purse of $400, dash of 3 miles for all ages in which the entries were as follows:

1—N. B. Cheatham's b. h. Ooltawah, aged; by imp. Albion, dam by imp. Sovereign. Dress, red, white and red.
2—A. J. Armstrong's ch. c. Woodlawn, 4 years old; by Trustee Jr., dam by Red Eye.
3—John Kilgour's br. c. John Porter, 4 years old; by imp. Mickey Free, dam imp. Meir se, by Melbourne. Dress, silver, grey and white stripe.
4—James Ford's b. c. Wolford, 4 years old; by Ruric, dam Parodi, by imp. Glencoe. Dress, black and black.

Ford was the favorite, and selling in the pools at about three to one against the field. The horses started well on the first attempt, with Ford leading, Kilgour next, Armstrong third, and Cheatham fourth. When at the quarter pole Armstrong and Ford were running neck and neck, but between the quarter and half-mile poles the horses ran in a string, being about a length apart. After passing the half mile pole Armstrong began to fall back, and before the race was over was left a half mile behind. He made no effort, however, the first mile. The horses came in on the first mile—Ford first, Kilgour second, and Cheatham third. Time, 1:50½. When the quarter pole on the second mile was reached Cheatham was far behind, and kept falling off during the whole race. The contest was now between Ford and Kilgour, and the two horses ran out close together on the second mile. Time, 1:55. Ford kept about a length ahead during the last mile, and won the race. Time, five minutes and thirty-seven seconds in the three miles.

The second race was for the Frankfort Railroad purse of $150, mile heats, for beaten horses; free for all ages. The entries were as follows:

1—L. G. Vittitoe's ch. f. Malinda Lewis, 4 years old, by Oliver, dam Sally Lewis, by imported Glencoe.
2—Jno. Kilgour's b. m. Saratoga, 6 years old, by imported Knight of St. George, dam by imported Glencoe. Dress, silver, gray and white stripe.
3—A. J. Armstrong's b. g. John Scott, 5 years old, by Hempland, dam by imported Glencoe.

*First Heat*—Saratoga was the favorite in the pools by odds of about 2 to 1 against the field, and Malinda Lewis sold a little better than Scott.

In the start, Saratoga got the lead, with Scott next and Malinda behind. Scott, however, passed Saratoga before the quarter pole was reached, and Saratoga, in turn, passed Scott at the half-mile post. Malinda all this time running far behind, and making an impression that she would be distanced, but on the three-quarter stretch she passed Scott, and down the home stretch, run almost neck and neck with Saratoga until near the stand, when she suddenly darted forward and won the heat by half a length. Time 1:51

*Second Heat.*—Saratoga continued to be the favorite, notwithstanding that Malinda won the heat. The odds between the two horses was about two to one. Scott was hardly noticed.

Scott got the start in this heat, with Saratoga next, but he didn't keep it long, for at the quarter pole Saratoga was ahead two lengths, Scott next, and Malinda behind. At the half-mile pole it became evident that she was gaining, however, and when the horses came in sight around the grove, Malinda was well ahead, Saratoga next, and Scott far in the rear. In this position they came down the home stretch, Scott distanced, Saratoga keeping well up, and Malinda winning the heat and the race in 1:52. And thus again the favorite was beaten, and the "knowing ones" nonplussed.

**Bully for Georgia.**

A comic incident happened day before yesterday at the races. A young man from Atlanta, Georgia, stopping at the United States, found himself entirely strapped. He accordingly wrote home for funds, but while waiting for their arrival he found a five-dollar bill. With this he bought into a pool worth ninety-five dollars, which he won. He doubled his ninety-five twice yesterday, paid his bill, ordered any letters that might come for him to be forwarded, and set out for the East rejoicing.

**Personal.**

John Overton, the richest man in the South, is in the city, stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

We were pleased yesterday to meet with that genial young gentleman and brave soldier Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Wharton. He is *en route* from Nashville to Baltimore.

Major A. D. Banks, of Mississippi, passed through Louisville en route for the Mountains of Tennessee, a few days ago. He is a delegate to the National Democratic Convention.

**The Great Saengerfest.**

Our German musical societies are quite busy in their preparations for the great national Saengerfest, to be held in Chicago on the 16th inst. A delegation of about one hundred and fifty singers will go from Louisville. We learn from some of our German citizens that representatives from the musical societies of Berlin, Dresden, Cologne, and other European cities, numbering not less than thirty singers and two celebrated composers, are now en route per steamer Harmonia for New York, whence they will take a special train, with the New York societies, for Chicago. Altogether, the event will be one of the grandest in the musical history of this country.

**Knoxville Branch Road.**

We are pleased to know that work upon this important railroad is progressing satisfactorily. In a few days track-laying will be resumed and pushed forward to London, forty-seven miles from Crab Orchard. This will leave a gap of only forty miles to the State line, where a junction is to be formed with the Knoxville and Kentucky road. The Tennessee portion of the road is in course of construction, and will be finished to the State line before or simultaneously with the completion of the Knoxville Branch. Thus will Louisville have unbroken communication with Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, and other cities on the Southern seaboard. We trust this great enterprise will not be suffered to remain inactive for a single day or hour. And we have reason to believe that our wish will be realized.

**The Coming Regatta.**

Our enthusiastic and clever young Friend, Jacob, and other leading spirits in the aquatic business, are preparing for the first regatta of the season, on the 22d inst., upon a scale of unprecedented magnificence. A general invitation has been extended to all boat clubs wishing to enter the lists, and it is believed that the number of contestants will be larger than ever before. Several elegant prizes have already been selected by the Louisville Barge Club, whose members originated, and are so actively working for the the success of the regatta There will be five races all differing in style of boats. The course selected is that just above Jeffersonville. It was last season pronounced by Hamill, the champion boat-rower, to be the finest track for boat-racing in the country. Among other accommodations for the spectators, the committee of arrangements are negotiating for one or two first-class steamboats to be anchored in the river so as to command a full view of the racing grounds. A band of music will also be engaged for the occasion, and every other essential to the pleasure and comfort of the lookers-on has been provided for.

## Farmers' Club.

**Meeting in Masonic Temple Yesterday—Cultivation of Sorgho—Report of the Committee.**

A regular meeting of the Farmers' Club was held in Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Thornbury read the following report of the committee appointed to visit the Mason County (Kentucky) Sorgho Company:

*To the Jefferson County Farmers' Club:*

Your committee to whom was assigned the duty of investigating the subject of making sugar and sirup from the sorghum sugar-cane by a new process, claimed to have been discovered by Welles & Hatcher, and for a valuable consideration assigned to the Kentucky Sorgho Manufacturing Company for the State of Kentucky, respectfully submit the following report:

They visited Dover, a small town on the Ohio river, above Cincinnati, in Mason county, Kentucky, where the Kentucky Sorgho Company have erected a suitable building for making sugar and sirup from sorghum cane, and examined the buildings, troughs, pans, furnaces and other requisites belonging to this company. Here they saw a nice article of sugar just made, and a number of pans or shallow wooden boxes filled with sirup, or rather thick mush sugar in various stages of granulation, preparatory to the formation of sugar. They also conversed with persons who have made sugar and sirup by this new process at their farms on their own account, and they all declared, both the sugar and sirup thus made to be a superior quality. One of your committee also, wishing to obtain all the information possible in regard to this interesting subject, went thirty-five or forty miles into the country, back of Ripley, Ohio, to see a gentleman by the name of Duval, who, he was informed, had given the subject a thorough investigation. He found him to be a venerable looking man, over fifty years of age—a plain, practical, common-sense, frank old farmer—a man incapable of practicing deception upon any one, and not easily, himself, deceived by the cunning arts and wiles of the designing. He informed him that *at first* he attached so *little importance* to the claim set up by the agents engaged in selling rights, having seen so much imposition practiced upon the farmers by persons of this class, that he could not be induced to bestow upon the subject any attention. But being persuaded to give the subject a thorough investigation by many of his friends and neighbors, who had implicit confidence in his known caution and good judgment, and who desired themselves to be satisfied as to the value of the discovery claimed by the patentee, he finally consented to do so, and the better to accomplish the object had in view, determined to visit the patentee himself. He did so last fall a year ago, and there saw several thousand pounds of nice sugar made and in the various stages of formation; conversed with the patentee, Mr. Weller, who cheerfully gave all the information desired, and thoroughly satisfied himself that the thing was no *humbug*. Upon his return home, the more thoroughly to *test the process*, and to satisfy himself that no mistake had been made, he tried the experiment of making *sugar* on a small scale, behind his cooking-stove, where the necessary warmth would be attained, and succeeded to his entire satisfaction. He thinks if sugar *could not* be made by this process at all, the discovery is a very valuable one for the manufacture of *sirup alone*.

He declares he is not interested pecuniarily in the success or failure of the discovery in any way, shape or form, but is satisfied the thing is a *reality* and no humbug. One of your committee also conversed with Mr. Reynolds, a banker in Ripley, who informed him he was using in his family an article of sirup made by this new process, by a Mr. Collins, for which he paid a dollar per gallon, and a nicer, better sirup he had never used. Mr. Collins informed us that the original design was to make sugar, but finding the sirup so much better than he expected, and the price offered so tempting, he determined to sell the whole, which he accordingly did at one dollar per gallon.

The conclusion to which your committee has arrived, from all the information they can obtain on this subject is, first, that sugar of a good, if not excellent quality, with very little, if any, of the peculiar sorgho taste about it, can be made from the sorghum sugar cane. Second, that the sirup made by this process is far superior to any they have ever seen made by any other. Third, that the discovery is a very valuable one, requiring little if any more outlay to make sugar and sirup by this process than by the old, while it insures, under proper management, a good article of both sugar and sirup.

PHILIP THORNBERRY, M. D.,
ALANSON MOREMEN,
J. H. SEEBOLT.

LOUISVILLE, June 6, 1868.

After the submission of the report in reply to a question propounded by Dr. Allen, Mr. Johnson replied that sorghum had been greatly neglected. First of all, farmers had planted and replanted their old hybridized seed, until they have greatly reduced not only the quantity but the quality of their production. A farmer who would be guilty of treating tobacco, hemp or other crops with the same neglect that sorghum receives, would be voted an unworthy member of the Jefferson County Farmers' Club. The poorer soil produces the best sirup. The richer soil the greater quantities, and harder to manufacturing, there being a greater amount of gum or anti-crystalizable substance to contend with. It is not the larger stalk we want, but the most juicy, which is always the intermediate stalk.

Allow all to start in the hill that the ground will support, so that the stalk will not grow large. Cane should not be allowed to become dead-ripe, and should be culled, cutting out the ripe stalks so as to give the strength of the soil to the weaker cane. This mode of harvesting greatly increases the quantity and quality of the sugar and sirup. If the cane is allowed to become dead-ripe, the crystalizable is changed to uncrystalizable sugar, and the sirup is much darker. Green cane is a sirup consumer, rather than a sirup producer. The cane should be cut when in the proper stage.

Mr. Johnson also entered into some details into the process of manufacturing sugar, and stated that they strictly avoid the use of chemicals of any kind.

The discussion of the subject will be resumed at next meeting. It was

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to examine and pass accounts. Lawrence Young, Dr. Allen and George Dunn were so appointed.

*Resolved*, That each of the city papers be requested to publish the report of the Sorgho Committee.

*Resolved*, That the meeting now adjourn until Saturday next, 15th inst., to meet at the same place and hour, half-past 1 o'clock, at Masonic Temple.

**Horticultural Exhibition.**

The floral display Saturday by the Kentucky Horticultural Society exhibited many rare and choice flowers, arranged in exquisite style and lovely combination. The society is highly honored by the active co-operation of so many ladies; and it can not but succeed in its praiseworthy efforts to refine and elevate public taste when lovely women gives character and expression to these exhibitions by her presence and by her contributions of beautiful flowers—fit emblems of herself.

When the Divine Creator expelled Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden and pronounced a curse upon the earth for their disobedience, He yet had mercy and with loving kindness allowed fruits and flowers to cheer them in their dreary pilgrimage and be a perpetual memento of their blissful home in Paradise.

Thus, while tempting and luscious fruits are given by an All-Wise Creator, who fashioned our bodies after his own image, to refresh and nourish the body, flowers are given to purify the soul of all grossness and sensuality, and to prepare it in innocence for the eternal life beyond the grave. There is a mysterious instinct, doubtless of divine origin, implanted within every human heart, which somehow leads man to adore woman as an angel on earth, and to regard flowers as a kind of connecting link between women on earth and angels in heaven. What then is more instructive in all the great truths of man's existence in this world, and of his life hereafter in heaven, than for woman to decorate with these emblems of purity and holiness the banquet tables of the living and the tombstones of the dead.

On the society's tables yesterday we observed that roses and sweet williams, the most beautiful and the most brilliant of flowers, predominated. The bouquets from Mrs. Tarlton, Mrs. Captain Key, of New Haven, Kentucky; Misses E and C. Cochran, and little Nannie and Emily Kennedy, were all not only arranged in good style, and with much taste, but they contained some rare varieties, that were novelties and well worth knowing. Mr. Nanz's bouquet of carnation pinks was really splendid and as "fragrant as a rose."

The show of strawberries was really magnificent. The three kinds exhibited by Mr. George A. Owen, of this city, were all so fine, that we solicited a copy of the fruit committee's report upon them, which was kindly furnished us by Dr. Allen, acting chairman:

Jucunda—Of extraordinary size, fully ripe and of excellent quality; color dull red, but decidedly the largest berries ever exhibited by this society; shape generally conical, some inclined to be flat and a few coxcombed.

La Constante—Not so large as Jucunda, but more uniform in shape, being a perfect cone; in color. La Constante is a brilliant, rich carmine, with prominent yellow seeds adhering to a shining surface; in quality, the flavor is superior; the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which has adopted Hovey's seedling as the standard, reports that after a thorough trial, La Constante has proved far superior to every other kind, and the best variety for that section.

Triomphe de Gand—Berries large, but not so uniform or so perfect as specimens heretofore exhibited.

These three kinds are foreign varieties, and although of such enormous size and superior quality, they cannot be profitably grown in this climate, in competition with the hardy, native varieties. Although Americans when traveling in Europe are not notorious for their reckless extravagance, as may be illustrated by the anecdote told of a Kentuckian, who seeing some of these monstrous strawberries in a shop window in London went in and ordered a saucer of them with cream; he was promptly helped to the strawberries and cream, and while leisurely refreshing himself with the delicious luxury, he perceived that his repast was regarded as a novelty, and had attracted the attention of all the employes and loungers about the shop. To be thus gazed at in idle curiosity, made him feel uncomfortable; so, hastily emptying his small saucer, he asked how much he had to pay. "A guinea," was the reply, and a suppressed titter went around the crowd, who were waiting to see the discomfort of the Kentuckian on learning the cost of a little dish of strawberries and cream; in an instant he comprehended his situation, and assuming a cheery tone of gratified astonishment, he exclaimed: "Is that all you ask? Then, really, I must have another saucer of them." So he sat down again, and in triumphant indifference, leisurely regaled himself with another guinea's worth of strawberries and cream.

Now, when such prices as a guinea for a saucerful, or even a guinea for a gallon of strawberries can be obtained, then these foreign varieties can be grown for market sales; for only such large prices will justify the expense of the special cultivation which they require. Amateurs may gratify their taste in having these monstrous berries if they will plant fresh vines every spring in very rich soil, keep down all runners, mulch in the ground with saw-dust, tan-bark or clean straw in summer, and cover the vines in winter, so as to prevent the frost from heaving the hoots out of the ground.

Having referred to the bouquets of flowers exhibited, it would be unfair to *leave* out a brief notice of a bouquet of green *leaves*, which was contributed anon in ously, but which must have been the creation of a poet and an artist. These green leaves were arranged in such artistic style as to form a beautiful ornament, simply by the contrast of different shades of green and by the combination of delicate foliage.

After the exhibition closed, the society held an election to complete their organization. The following is a complete and correct list of

OFFICERS FOR 1868-69.

President—Thomas S. Kennedy.
Vice Presidents—Lawrence Young, E. D. Hobbs, Arthur Peter, A. D. Hunt, Dr. T. S. Bell.
Recording Secretary—Ormsby Hite.
Corresponding Secretary—Prof. E. A. Grant.
Assistant Secretary—B. D. Kennedy.
Treasurer—James T. Lanham, office on Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. H. Bowman, Chm'n, | S. L. Gaar, |
| C. C. Cary, | Theodore Schwartz, |
| Dr. W. W. Goldsmith, | H. S. Duncan, |
| W. H. Dulaney, | Dr. W. M. Allen, |
| J. W. Walker, | James Duncan. |

COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. T. Lanham, Chm'n, | Gavin H. Cochran, |
| Mrs. Chas. Tilden, | Edward Wilson, |
| Mrs. Dr. Oldham Ross, | Francis Morat, |
| Mrs. Hamilton Pope, | Henry Nanz, |
| Mrs. Octavia B. Shreve, | George Walker, |
| Mrs. Lan. Smith, | Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., |
| Mrs. James C. Ford, | Dr. Von Donhoff, |
| Mrs. Colonel Alexander, | Dr. T. S. Bell, |
| Mrs. Susan P. Hepburn, | A. D. Hunt, |
| | H. A. Griswold. |

COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

Arthur Peter, Jacob Johnson, S. L. Gaar, and *ex officio*, all former Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

Jno. Thatcher, Chm'n, E. N. Maxwell,
Dr. A. W. Kaye, E. D. Briscoe,
Godfrey Stilz.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL FRUITS.

H. F. Vail, Chairman, Dr. W. M. Allen,
Dr. L. P. Yandell, jr., E. N. Maxwell,
W. N. Richardson.

COMMITTEE ON INJURIES TO FRUITS AND VEGETATION, CAUSED BY FROSTS, INSECTS, ETC.

A. Peter, Chairman, Lawrence Young,
Dr. W. W. Goldsmith, Dr. L. P. Yandell, sr.,
Dr. T. S. Bell.

[Each member of this committee is requested to make observations, collect information, keep a record, and report to the society as frequently as occasion requires.]

COMMITTEE ON WINES.

Theodore Schwartz, Dr. Ed. Caspari,
John Sackstecer, J. F. Coons,
A. D. Hunt.

A standing rule was adopted that each committee keep a record of its proceedings and the facts collected by them, and report in full to the society at the close of each season.

The publication of this election was regarded a sufficient notice to those persons who were not present at the meeting.

The society adjourned to meet on Saturday, June 13, 1868.

## Stabbing Affray.

**Fight Between an Engineer and a Machinist, in which the Latter is Severely Wounded, Probably Mortally.**

Yesterday evening a young man named Billy Little, who is an engineer at a stone-working establishment on Chestnut street, and another man, who is a machinist at Ainslie & Cochran's foundery—we failed to obtain his name—met at the corner of Ninth and Green streets, where a difficulty ensued between them. We are informed that the machinist knocked Little down, who, upon regaining his feet, drew out a pocket knife and stabbed his antagonist a number of times in all parts of the body and head, causing such wounds that it is highly probably that the injuries will result fatally. The wounded man was taken to a grocery near by, where Dr. Crowe extended to him surgical aid. Little was arrested and taken to the Twelfth-street Station-house. We understand that the cutting is considered justifiable, but refrain from commenting upon the matter until further developments are made.

## Second Judicial District.

**Enthusiastic Convention of Democrats at Princeton.**

To the Editors of the Journal.

PRINCETON, KY., June 2, 1868.

A convention of the Democracy of the Second Judicial District was held at this place on yesterday, the 1st instant. A large number of delegates were present from the various counties in the district, by whom the most intense enthusiasm and interest were manifested.

On motion, Judge William Bradley, of Hopkins county, was called to the chair, and John P. Rascoe appointed Secretary.

A committee on credentials, consisting of one from each county, was appointed, who, after due examination, returned and reported the names of those entitled to seats in the Convention.

W. E. Warfield, of Christian county, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of two members from each county (to be recommended by the delegates,) be appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Convention—said rules to be subject to adoption, rejection, or amendment by the Convention.

The committee retired, and, after full deliberation, brought in two reports—one a majority report and the other a minority report.

Col. W. B. Machen, of Lyon county, made the following majority report:

*Resolved*, That the votes of counties be made, in balloting, by the counties according to representations; that the counties vote alphabetically; that the vote of each county be cast as a unit; that the basis of representation be one for each fifty votes, and one for every fraction over twenty-five, and that the vote be first taken for Circuit Judge. Also, that Caldwell county be entitled to sixteen votes in Convention, Christian, twenty-one votes, Hopkins, nineteen votes, Lyon, nine votes, and Trigg, twenty votes. Further, that in considering the basis of representation, the vote cast for John L. Helm at the August election, 1867, be adopted.

W. E. Warfield, of Christian county, presented the following minority report:

The minority of the Committee on Rules suggest the Helm vote cast in August, 1867, with one vote in the Convention for every hundred votes for said Helm, and one for every fraction over fifty, as a basis; and that Caldwell county be entitled to eight votes, Christian to eleven votes, Hopkins to nine votes, Lyon to four votes, and Trigg to ten votes.

Col. Gano Henry, of Christian county, at this stage of the proceedings moved to adjourn, and, a call of the counties being had, the motion was rejected. Christian county refused to vote on this motion to adjourn.

The minority report being then taken up was rejected—Christian and Trigg voting in the affirmative, and Caldwell, Hopkins, and Lyon, in the negative.

The majority report being next taken up was adopted—Caldwell, Hopkins, and Lyon counties voting for said report, and Trigg voting against its adoption. The delegation from Christian county being present refused to vote.

Nominations being then declared in order, Hon. Fenton Sims, of Trigg county, put in nomination John R. Grace, of Trigg, for Judge; and Judge C. T. Gray, of Caldwell county, put in nomination Col. W. H. Calvert, of Caldwell, for the same position. A vote was then taken which resulted as follows:

Caldwell County—Calvert, 16 votes.
Christian County—No vote, delegates having withdrawn.
Hopkins County—Grace, 19 votes.
Lyon County—Calvert, 9 votes.
Trigg County—Grace, 20 votes.

Dr. O. B. Withers asked leave to transfer the vote of Lyon county from Calvert to Grace.

Dr. P. B. McGoodwin asked leave to transfer the vote of Caldwell county from Calvert to Grace.

The nomination of John R. Grace, Esq., for the Judgeship in the Second Judicial District was then, on motion, made unanimous.

The chair then announced its readiness to sustain motions for the nomination of candidates for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Second Judicial District.

Hon. A. K. Bradley, of Hopkins, placed in nomination James R. Hewlett, Esq., of Caldwell county; and Hon. Fenton Sims, of Trigg county, placed in nomination Col. L. A. Sypert, of Christian county.

The vote being taken, resulted as follows:

Caldwell County—Hewlett, 16 votes.
Christian County—Delegates not present, having withdrawn.
Hopkins County—Hewlett, 19 votes.
Lyon County—Hewlett, 9 votes.
Trigg County—Sypert, 20 votes.

Hon. Fenton Sims asked leave to transfer the vote of Trigg county from Sypert to Hewlett.

The nomination of Mr. Hewlett was then, on motion, made unanimous.

Able and eloquent speeches were then made by Messrs. Grace and Hewlett, amid shouts of the most rapturous applause. After which, on motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the convention be published in the Louisville *Courier*, Hopkinsville *Conservative*, Kentucky *Times*, and all other Democratic papers in the State.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

WM. BRADLEY, Chairman.
JOHN P. RASCOE, Secretary.

# COMMERCIAL.

## From the Board of Trade.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 6.

The market was quiet this evening in pretty much all departments, excepting for flour and grain, which have slightly rallied, though not quotably higher than yesterday. The supplies are light with but meagre stocks in first hands, which sustains rates. A sale of 1,000 bushels choice white corn was made at 96c, in store, though fair lots are freely offered at 95c. A sale of 200 bbls choice A No. 1 flour was made at $12.

Groceries are rather quiet at fully sustained rates, the transactions this evening including 200 barrels refined sugar on the basis of 17½c for hard standard.

Country produce is in good supply, and the tendency is to lower rates, especially for perishable articles. The dispatches on 'Change to-day from all quarters including Liverpool and New York, were adverse to any improvement in breadstuffs, cotton, or provisions, and our market, especially for the latter articles, closes inanimate. Mess pork in round lots is offered at $27 50. Prime lard is dull at 17½@18c in tierces. Small sales of bacon at yesterday's quotations, with round lots freely offered at 13½c for shoulders, and 16½c for clear-ribbed sides, and 17c for clear sides.

The offerings of leaf tobacco were light to-day and inadequate to the demand, the prices ranging from $8 30 for common lugs to $60 50 for choice manufacturing leaf.

We are requested to announce that Col. S. C. Reid of New Orleans will address the merchants and citizens generally, at Masonic Temple, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The subject, our commercial relations with the South.

The weather was warm and cloudy today, threatening rain, and the river was slowly swelling with 7 feet 5 inches water in the canal.

Our weekly summary of the market will appear as usual in Monday's issue.

## Markets by Telegraph.

[Market Reports too late for insertion in this column will be found on the third page.]

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, June 6.

Cotton dull and unchanged; 300 bales sold at 30½c for middling uplands.

Receipts of flour 4,079 barrels; market dull and drooping; sales of 5,800 barrels at $7 65@8 75 for superfine State and Western; $8 50@9 40 for extra State; $8 50@10 15 for extra Western; $11 45@13 for white wheat extra; $9 90@10 80 for round-hoop Ohio; $9 85@13 50 for extra St. Louis; $13 75@16 for good to choice do, closing quiet. California flour active and steady; 450 sacks and 800 barrels sold at $11 85@15 25. Rye flour firmer; 350 barrels sold at $8 [illegible].

Corn meal steady; 650 barrels sold at $5 85 for Western.

Whisky nominal.

Receipts of wheat 49,188 bushels; prices nominally 2@3c lower; 10,500 bushels sold at $2 for No. 2, $2 26 for No. 1, and $2 30 for white Western. Rye scarce and firm; 700 bushels rye malt sold at $2 10. Barley quiet. Barley malt firmer; 3,500 bushels sold at $2 25@2 45 for inferior to prime. Receipts of corn 149,824 bushels; market dull and 2@3c lower; 36,500 bushels sold at $1 09@1 11 for inferior to prime new Western. Receipts of oats 10,780 bushels; 5,200 bushels sold at 84½c for Western in store and 86½c do afloat.

Hops quiet.

Petroleum quiet at 13¾@13¼c for crude, and 29½c for refined bonded.

Coal unchanged.

Leather—Hemlock sole in fair request at 26½@27½c for Buenos Ayres light weights.

Wool quiet and declining; sales of 31,000 lbs at 40@55c for domestic fleece

Pork a shade firmer, and very quiet; sales of 1,350 bbls at $27 75@28, closing at $28 regular; $27 75 old do, closing at $27 75 regular; $24 75@21 for prime; $23 75@24 for prime mess. Also 250 bbls new mess, buyer's option, June delivery, $28. Beef steady; sales of 1,300 bbls at $16@20 50 for new plain mess; $20 50@24 75 for new extra mess. Also 60 tcs at $28@32 50 for prime mess; $33@36 for India mess. Beef hams very quiet and heavy at $[illegible]@32 50. Cut meats quiet and a shade easier; sales of 150 pkgs at 12¾@13½c for shoulders; 16½@17¼c for hams. Middles heavy; sales of 135 boxes at 13½@13¾c for Cumberland cut; 14½@14¼c for short ribbed; 16½c for short clear.

Lard opened firm and closed heavy; sales of 1,350 tcs steam at 17½@17¾c, buyer's option, June delivery, and 17¾@17¼c, buyer's option, July delivery.

Butter steady at 25@35c for Ohio, and 30@35c for State. Cheese dull at 7@15c.

Freights to Liverpool a shade firmer and quiet.

LATEST MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 6.

Flour closed very dull, and 5@10c lower.

Wheat is held at $2 18 for No. 2, and $2 20@2 27 for No. 1 Spring. Rye scarce, and firm at $2 03@2 08. Oats dull, and heavy at 84½c in store and 85c afloat for Western. Corn quiet and drooping; $1 09@1 10½ for new mixed Western afloat, $1 15@1 16 for old mixed western in store.

Pork active, excited, and firmer, with sales of 1,500 bbls mess at $27 12@28 37, cash and regular, and $28 50@28 75, seller July. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominal.

Lard steady at 17½@17¾c for fair to prime steam.

Eggs fairly active at 24@25c.

**Review of the New York Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, June 6—P. M.

Money easy and steady at 3@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling quiet at 10@10½ per cent for gold first-class bills.

Gold lower, opening at 139¾, declining to 139½, and closing at 139¾.

Exports of specie to-day $920,243, and for the week $3,575,594.

Government stocks are without decided change, closing steady.

Henry Clews & Co. furnish the annexed 4:30 prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coup. of '81 | 116¾@116½ | Coup. '65 (new) | 113@113¼ |
| Coup. of '62 | 112¾@112¾ | Coup. '67 | 113¼@113¾ |
| Coup. of '64 | 110½@110¾ | 10-40s | 106¾@106¾ |
| Coup. of '65 | 110¾@110¾ | 7-30s | 109¾@109¾ |

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans | $273,792,367 |
| Increase | 5,614,877 |
| Specie | 1,133,853 |
| Decrease | 3,342,550 |
| Circulation | 34,158,159 |
| Increase | 42,551 |
| Deposits | 210,039,655 |
| Increase | 4,74,691 |
| Legal-tenders | 68,822,628 |
| Increase | 3,188,275 |

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. for May were $[illegible] in gold.

Border State bonds are firmer and slightly better, especially Virginia.

Railway mortgages are strong, with only light offerings.

The railway market is steady, although business is quite moderate, owing to the adjournment of the boards and the desertion of the streets by leading brokers.

Miscellaneous and Express stocks dull.

The following are the closing prices at 5:30 P. M.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 50 @ 50¾ | Wabash | 50¾@ 50¾ |
| Cumberland | 26¾@ 32 | St. Paul | 65¾ |
| Quicksilver | 26¾@ 27 | St. Paul pf'd. | 78 @ 78¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 97¾@ 97¾ | Mich. Cen | 118½@122 |
| Atlantic Mail | 33 @ 35 | Mich. South | 90 @ 90¾ |
| W. U. Tel | 37¾@ 38¾ | Pittsburg | 87 |
| N. Y. Central | 134¾@134¾ | Toledo | 109 |
| Erie | 70 @ 69¾ | Rock Island | 103¾@103¾ |
| do pfd | 76 @ 76 | Northwestern | 66 @ 68¾ |
| Hudson | 143 @ 142¾ | do pf'd | 80¾@ 80¾ |
| Harlem | 125 | Ft. Wayne | 111¾@ 111¾ |
| Reading | 94¾@ 94¾ | Ill. Cen | 152 @154 |
| Ohio & Miss | 30¾@ 30¾ | H. & St. J | 84 |
| C. & G. E | 7¾ | H. & St. J. pfd | 88 |
| Ashtabula | 107 | | |

Express shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wells | 26 @ 29¾ | U. S. | 56¾@ 56¾ |
| American | 53 @ 53¾ | Merchants | 28¾@ 28¾ |
| Adams | 54 @ 57¾ | | |

Border State bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri 6's | 93¾ | New Tennessee | 72¾ |
| Virginias | 58¾ | N. Carolinas | 69¾ |
| New Va | 57¾ | do new | 68 |
| Tennessee | 72¾ | | |

Mining shares dull:

Gregory ........ 430 | Smith & Parmlee ........ 315

SUB-TREASURY STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day | $1,993,781 |
| Receipts for the week | 29,601,022 |
| Payments to-day | 1,644,724 |
| Payments for the week | 33,997,497 |
| Balance | 94,187,312 |

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry goods | $1,047,210 |
| General merchandise | 3,212,121 |

**Cincinnati Market.**

CINCINNATI, June 6.

Flour dull and nominally lower; family, $10@10 25.

Wheat dull and nominal, at $2 30 and $2 40 per bushel. Concessions of 10 cents would have had to be made in order to effect sales. Corn dull, and offered at 89@90c, without buyers. Oats dull and not saleable at better than 72c for No. 1. Rye dull and lower, at $1 90 per bushel.

Cotton dull, at 29c for middlings.

Provisions dull and nominal; mess pork offered at $27 50; bulk meats dull at 11¾@12c for shoulders, and 14@14¼c for sides, over one hundred thousand pounds of the latter sold at 14c; bacon offered at 13c for shoulders and 16@16¼c for clear ribbed and clear sides; a small amount of the latter sold at 16½c but this is one-half below the views of holders. Lard very dull; it was offered at 17½c. No demand for sugar cured hams at 18@19c. Butter firm, at 23@24c. Eggs advanced to 20c; supply light.

Hay dull but no lower.

Potatoes in large supply and irregular; sales of any magnitude can not be made; new very dull, at $4@5 per barrel; they are being sent in large quantities from the South.

Linseed oil dull, at $1 10; market quiet and unsettled.

Groceries steady, with a moderate demand.

Petroleum at 32@35c for refined free.

Coal selling at 13c afloat for Pennsylvania and 16c for Ohio river.

Gold $1 38¾ buying.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, June 6.

Flour unchanged; spring extra $8@10 50.

Wheat less active and unchanged; sales of No. 1 at $1 93@1 95, and No. 2 at $1 87@1 89, closing with buyers of No. 2 at $1 88½. Corn less active, and ½@¾c lower; sales of No. 1 at 87½@88½c, No. 2 at 86@87c, and rejected at 83@84½c, closing at 84½@85½c for No. 1. Oats dull; sales at 69@71c. Rye neglected and nominal. Barley dull; sample lots on track $2 20.

Provisions firmer and more active. Mess pork, sales of first-class brands at $27 50@27 75, and standard at $27. Prime lard held firm at 16c. Bulk meats dull; sales of rejected shoulders at 9½c.

Beef cattle dull at $7 25@7 50 for medium to fair shipping.

Hogs dull at $7@7 62½ for common to fair, and $7 75@8 10 for good to prime.

Freights dull at 4c for corn to Buffalo, and 9c for wheat to Oswego.

Receipts—4,3 8 bbls flour, 31,120 bush wheat, 89,000 bush corn, 26,676 bush oats, 28,499 hogs.

Shipments—6,352 bbls flour, 9,928 bush wheat, 59,000 bush corn, 10,457 bush oats, 9,626 hogs.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, June 5.

The dry-goods market continues dull and depressed. Amoskeag A C ticks are 2c lower, and Raw Job, 35c; the A brand down to 30c; the B, 25c; the C, 22c; the D to 20c. The Amoskeag Denims are reduced to 32c; Pepperell A bleached 14½c; Masonville bleached muslins, 20c; Putnam A bleached muslins at one shilling.

Prints are generally steady at 12½@13½c for standard makes, and style and weight. In unbleached muslins and printing cloths, the same speculative movement, both here and Brooklyn, at cash, but this has no apparent effect on the market.

Standard brown sheetings are steady at 17½c for Atlantic A and Clark's; 17c for Lyman E; 15c for Pacific Extra; 15c for Dwight O; 12½c for Great Falls M, and 10½c for Scott's Extra and Bedford R.

**St. Louis Market.**

ST. LOUIS, June 6.

Tobacco is active, but unchanged.

Flour dull, languid and irregular; choice fall X $8 50, XX $9 75@10, XXX $11 25@12 50.

Wheat inactive and unchanged, prime to choice red and white fall ranging from $2 45 to 2 65; spring, $1 75@1 85. Corn slow and unchanged at 85@86c, and 90@93c for fancy lots white. Oats a little easier at 73@75c. Rye firm at $1 75.

Provisions very dull and unsettled. Pork $27 50. Bacon shoulders 13c; clear sides held at 16½c. Sugar-cured hams 20c. Lard, stock generally held out of market; choice kettle rendered can be had in a limited way at 18½c.

Cattle in good supply and moderate demand; inferior to choice range at 5¾ to 7½c per pound.

**Memphis Market.**

MEMPHIS, June 6.

Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 24 bales; exports 9 bales.

Flour unchanged.

Pork $29. Bacon dull; shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 19@20½c.

Corn 97c; oats 87c; hay $18@19; bran $30; corn meal $4 25@4 50.

**Philadelphia Market.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

Flour dull and unchanged.

Wheat firm at $2 90@3 for good red. Corn very quiet; red Western $1 18. Oats dull; Western 88@90c.

Petroleum dull and declining.

**Baltimore Market.**

BALTIMORE, June 6.

Flour less firm and small business doing.

Wheat unchanged; receipts small; demand fair. Corn quiet; yellow $1 18@1 20; white $1 11@1 13. Oats steady and unchanged.

Provisions quiet and unchanged.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

The following are the real estate transfers in the city of Louisville from May 29th to June 5th, inclusive:

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Dix to Chapin Hall, 67¾ by 200 feet, on Fourth, bet. Broadway and York | $35,000 |
| John Thruston to Whips & Willard, 23¾ by 100 feet, on Jefferson, between Center and Fifth | 15,680 |
| Elvira Williams to John Thruston, 26¾ by 100 feet, on Jefferson, between Center and Fifth | 14,000 |
| John Banks to Wm. H. Davidson's executors, 48 acres and 55 square poles, in Jefferson county, Ky | 12,086 |
| John Thruston to Elvira Williams, 35 by 120 feet on the southwest corner of Grayson and Sixth | 11,500 |
| W. A. Kiesendorf to Mary A. Dehoney, 41 by 100 feet on Caldwell, between Brook and Floyd | 6,000 |
| H. F. Bates to B. F. Bailey, 38 by 158 feet on Twenty-sixth street, between the avenue and Bank street | 6,000 |
| M. Martin to Wm. E. Lancaster, 22¾ by 200 feet on Magazine, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth | 4,000 |
| C. H. Shively to W. H. Lawrence, 30 acres in Jefferson county, Ky | 4,000 |
| James Graves to Thomas Bradley, 32 by 161 feet on Chestnut, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets | 3,000 |
| W. P. Hahn to Henry Kripp, 102 by 150 feet between Lampton and Oldham | 3,000 |
| U. B. Everts to A. F. Coldewey, 50 by 190 feet on Third south of Ormsby avenue | 2,975 |
| M. L. Gist to Joel Morehead &c., lot No. 6, Portland | 2,775 |
| J. Owen to H. W. Wilkes, 105 by 209 feet on Seventh and Grayson | 2,625 |
| C. Ormsby to A. F. Coldewey, 70 by 190 feet on Third street, south of Ormsby avenue | 2,485 |
| Wade Hampton to James & Roberts, 125 by 150 feet on Franklin, between Hancock and Clay | 2,300 |
| S. Seabolt to S. M. Seabolt, 201 acres of land in Jefferson county, Ky | 2,000 |
| F. O. Carrithers to George Johnson, 100 acres in Jefferson county, Ky | 1,800 |
| R. H. Taylor to Julius Winter, 50 by 190 feet on Third street | 1,775 |
| W. P. Hahn to J. R. Pye, 50 by 190 feet on Fourth street | 1,750 |
| W. P. Hohn to Adam T. Smith, 50 by 190 feet on Fourth street | 1,750 |
| P. Robbins to J. H. Ward, &c., 30 by 200 feet on College, between Preston and Floyd | 1,650 |
| R. B. Shafid to P. H. Kuh, 29 by 101 8-12 feet on Eighteenth, between Grayson and Walnut | 1,500 |
| M. A. Dehoney to W. A. Kiesendorf, 35 by 170 feet, on St. Catharine, between First and Second streets | 1,300 |
| F. Hagan to M. A. Martin, 29 by 139 feet on Twenty-sixth, between Bank street and the avenue | 1,250 |
| R. W. Catlin to C. H. Clifton, 51¾ by 195 feet on the southeast corner of Market and Twenty-third streets | 1,200 |
| E. W. C. Humphreys to C. Koch, &c., 20 by 100 feet on Preston and Caldwell | 1,000 |
| A. T. Smith to Wm. H. Smith, 25 by 200 feet on Thirteenth street, 3 lots of Map 6 | 1,000 |
| Lewis Keller to Michael Ryan, 20 by 100 feet on Pleasant, between Grayson and Walnut | 808 |
| Nicholas Smith to John A. Clement, 24 10-12 by 200 feet on Jefferson, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets | 750 |
| John Raqua to Jos. Mutscher, 25 by 9½ feet on Roselane street, between Hancock and Clay | 520 |
| Jas. Timmons to O. Brown, 31 by 162 feet on Anderson and Second streets | 5'8 |
| R. Isaacs to John Cross, 20 by 80 feet on Jacob street, between Hancock and Jackson | 500 |
| John G. Childers to H. H. Miller, 10 acres in Jefferson county, Ky | 500 |
| Louis Kissel to John Kirchner, 20½ by 194 feet on Southall street | 350 |

King William, of Prussia, gave 50,000 thalers to aid the German Arctic expedition which recently sailed from Bremen to determine the exact position of the magnetic pole.

A little lady of two and a half years persisted that a cane with a crooked handle was an "umbrella without any clothes on."

## Court Matters.

**Louisville City Court—Hon. E. S. Craig on the Bench.**

Only a few transgressors were brought before this tribunal yesterday. They were dealt with as follows:

James Howell, vagrancy; $100 to answer.

Ellen Carter and Elizabeth Lee, drunk and disorderly; fined $3 each and held in $100 for thirty days.

Ed. Campbell, drunk and disorderly; paid costs and gave bond in $100 to answer.

Hiram McCarty, drunk and disorderly; fined $3 and held in $100 for thirty days.

Miles Dolan, drunk and disorderly, discharged.

Ellen Bernan vs. John Harman and Patrick Ready, peace warrant, dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Martin Swartz, John Kircher, and John Ehrman, assault and battery upon Val Priny, $100 to answer.

Patrick Scanlan, assault and battery upon Henry Mayo, continued.

Peter McKnight committed June 4th, fined $3 and $100 for sixty days.

Julia Higgins and Minnie Conley ordered to be discharged from the Work-house on payment of costs.

J. S. Gallagher, kidnapping, discharged.

**United States Courts.**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

SATURDAY, June 6, 1868.

U. S. vs. J. D. Baker, motion for new trial and grounds filed; motion overruled.

U. S. vs. 50 bbls whisky, bond for costs and claim of T. F. Ryan and Michael O'Conner filed.

U. S. vs. J. D. Baker, violation of the Internal Revenue law; judgment $100 fine and sixty days' imprisonment on the first count, $5 fine on the second count, and costs, the prisoner to be committed till paid.

John Rouayne was admitted to the bar of the Court to practice as a Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Proctor, and Advocate.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

SATURDAY, June 6, 1868.

U. S. vs. Dudley Veal, prisoner admitted to bail in $1,000; set for 11th of June.

U. S. vs. Paul Horger, recognizance forfeited.

U. S. vs. D. Phillips, &c., plea not guilty; jury sworn to try issue joined.

U. S. vs. J. H. Davis, dismissed.

**In Bankruptcy.**

Petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were on yesterday filed by the following persons:

Lewis Abner, of Owsley county, Ky.

J. E. Rankin, of Henderson county Kentucky.

Discharges in bankruptcy were granted to Linton Snapp and John Evans, both of Louisville.

**Decisions of Court of Appeals.**

FRANKFORT, June 6, 1868.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Taylor vs. Commonwealth, Jefferson; reversed.

Shropshire, &c., vs. Pulen, Bourbon; reversed.

Crawford vs. Clark, Estill; affirmed.

Moss vs. Rowland, Woodford; reversed.

ORDERS.

Croan, &c., vs. Joyce, &c., Bullitt; time extended until 15th day of term to file petition for rehearing.

Bowman vs. Norton Bros., Graves; motion to affirm as a delay case overruled.

Dean vs. Ball, Madison;

Bronston, &c., vs. Ball, Madison; mandate slightly modified.

Casey vs. Kietle, Kenton; affidavit filed and rule against James O'Hara, Esq., to show cause why he prosecutes this appeal, returnable on the calling of the cause.

Mullins, &c., vs. Hogg, administrator, &c., Letcher; continued until the next term of this court.

Searc vs. Chambers, Owsley;

Cottrill vs. Kinser, Knox;

Payne vs. Houk, administrator, &c., Rockcastle; submitted on briefs.

Haddix vs. Wilson, Estill;

Wilson vs. Haddix, Estill; argued by Major S. Turner for Haddix and submitted.

Bailey, &c., vs. Howard, &c., Harlan; argued by A. J. James, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

Worley et al., vs. Tuggle et al., Whitley; argued by A. J. James, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

**Marriage Licenses.**

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court from May 29th to June 5th, inclusive:

Philip Weiner and Sarah Wolfson.
Jonas Bergman and Ellen Samuels.
John Meskell and Mary Bonner.
T. G. Sutton and Almira M. Churchill.
Loring Manheimer and Kate Peters.
August Withrow and Catharine Rees.
Fred. Pring and Louisa P. Sulzer.
Fred. Marck and Amelia Bishoff.
Jas. F. Miller and Marinda B. McCarty.
D. R. Elliott and Mary E. White.
Matthias Dinkall and Catharine Kalner.
John Kippes and Rosa Mayer.
Dexter Hewett and Kate H. Davis.
John Jackson and Lilly Chapman.
Thomas E. Latham and Ophelia Young.
Sanford Cobb Kellogg and Fannie Breckinridge Steele.
Albert Wilson and Catharine A. Arbuckle.
John Spencer and Mary Lerman.
A. H. Huggins and Eliza A. Pratt.
Gottheif Mayer and Johanna W. Zinsmeister.
Joseph Kline and Matilda Kiel.
A. B. French and Maggie Crosby.
Harry C. Wood and Julia T. Tucker.
John T. Montgomery and Kate Cochran.
Fred. Wulcoe and Clara Caffrey.
John Drummond and Margaret Haley.

## MARRIED,

In St. Paul's Church, June 2d, 1868, by the Right Rev. F. M. Whittle—Assistant Bishop of Virginia—JOHN JACKSON, Esq., of Lawrence county, Ill., to LILY, youngest daughter of Rev. R. M. Chapman, D. D., of Vincennes, Indiana.

## DIED.

On Saturday morning, June 6th, at 1 o'clock, A. M., A. C. BULLITT, Esq. His funeral will take place from his late residence on Jefferson above First street at 9 o'clock this morning. The relatives and friends of the deceased and of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Irene Smith, are invited to attend without further notice.

June 7, 1868.

**A Dangerous Disorder.**

It is very common, too; over one-third of the people of this city have a habit of hawking and spitting, nostrils dry and inflamed, matter running from the head down the throat, dullness and dizziness of the head, memory impaired, loss of smell, ringing or deafness of the ears, sore throat, catch cold easily in the head, pain or soreness in the left chest, side, or under the shoulder blades. Such persons have catarrh most decidedly. Some have all these symptoms, others only a few. Not two physicians in one hundred detect this disease or know it when present; few are bold enough to assert that they can cure it. It is an ulceration of the head, and the festering matter runs down the throat into the stomach, causing indigestion, liver complaint, and ends in consumption. All lung complaints commence with Catarrh; bronchitis is caused only by catarrh. Medicines taken in the stomach can never cure it. But it is fully cured by Dr. Wolcott's Instant Pain Annihilator, a liquid that cleanses the head of the filthy matter that drops in the throat and mouth from the ulcer in the head, and heals it up permanently. This standard remedy has signatures of over one thousand prominent physicians in its favor; over one hundred thousand bottles are sold each month. The pain in chest, side, or any other pain is instantly relieved by painting with Dr. Wolcott's famous remedy, PAIN PAINT. If you don't believe it, come to 170 Chatham square, New York, and try it free of cost. Both of these remedies are sold at all drug stores, in white wrappers only. Buy none in brown wrappers. j7

# BUSINESS CHANGES.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE partnership between H. P. Bradshaw, Jno. Tehan, jr., and C. J. Clark was dissolved on the 1st of June, Mr. C. J. Clark retiring.

H. P. BRADSHAW,
JNO. TEHAN, JR.
C. J. CLARK.

j7 d12

**BRADSHAW, VOGDES, & CO., Architects,**
OFFICE Cor. Bullitt & Main. LOUISVILLE, KY.
H. P. BRADHAW. F. W. VOGDES. JNO. TEHAN, JR.
je7

**Notice.**

THIS is to give notice that, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of S. H. DEWITT, of White Mills, in the county of Hardin and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before James M. Fidler, Register, on the 22d day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

W. A. MERIWETHER,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

j8 d2

**A JOKE.**

ON 27th April, at 10 P. M., W. J. Burton, painter, gave a *free* public expose of Painting, a picture 10x6 feet, in the room of the Y. M. C. A., Weisiger building. The picture was painted in oil colors, in the presence of over 300 persons, within the space of two hours' time. During the exercises he had occasion to stoop to reduce the gas light of the center chandeliers to test his color. There were two gas lights hidden from view by pannels to prevent the glare of light shining in the eyes of the audience. Some skeptic, being surprised at the mastery and rapidity of the painting, supposed, and made it known to many near him, that he was *sure* there must be some *reflector* or *picture* behind those pannels which the Professor was copying. On the instant of the last touch an indescribable rush to the lights behind the pannels took place, and numerous necks were stretched to get the first glimpse of what he was copying, but, alas, there was not ing there but two gas lights, and the artist-skeptics vanished.

This same gentleman, on Wednesday, May 20, gave a second free exhibit on, in the Bryant & Stratton College, Weisiger building, on which occasion a class for drawing and painting was formed—since which ladies have been added—also the trade arts of sign painting, marbling, &c., every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 P. M., for three months. A good thing for young men. Terms $5 for 24 lessons. All desiring to attend will call on Mr. S. L. Ewing, Sup't and Librarian of the Y. M. C. A., and get a receipt of him. Mr. Burton is now ready to contract for anything in his line.

j7 d1 A FRIEND TO THE ARTS.

JOHN HALY, Frankfort, Ky. AUGUST COLEMAN, Louisville, Ky.

**New Steam Stone Saw-Mill,**
NEAR NASHVILLE DEPOT.

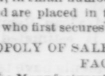
HALY & COLEMAN, having entered into a partnership this date, are now fully prepared to contract for plain and ornamental CUT STONE. Will keep on hand Free Stone of the best quality, and are prepared to execute contracts, great and small, at short notice. Give us a trial. LOW RATES our motto.

JOHN HALY.
AUGUST COLEMAN.

May 12, 1868—may13 dtf

**MURPHY HOTEL,**
Main Street,
Bardstown, Ky.
F. G. MURPHY, Agent, Proprietor.
m15 dlm*

**Pianos and Organs**



AT very low prices, part cash, balance in monthly installments.
D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main st.
apl dt.

**A Good Chance to Make Money.**

THE undersigned wishes to establish a good Local Agent, in every town and county in the United States, for the manufacture and sale of an article as standard as flour and its sales as rapid; the profits of which are at least fifty per cent. No utensils required except they are to be found in every kitchen. Full particulars sent on receipt of name and address. Sample sent on receipt of one dollar, to cover cost and discovery, if requested. Address the inventor and discoverer, C. MONROE BROWN, 641 Broadway, N. Y.
j6 eod3

**Public Oral Examination of the Female High School.**

The classes will be examined in the following order, on Friday next, June 12th:

9 o'clock A. M.—First class in Latin.
10 o'clock A. M.—Second year class in Natural Philosophy.
11 o'clock A. M.—Senior class in Geometry.
At 12½ o'clock, a recess until 3 o'clock P. M.
3 o'clock P. M.—Junior class in French.
4 o'clock P. M.—Senior class in Mental Philosophy.

The exercises will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, reading of selected pieces, and "impromptu" compositions.

It is hoped that there will be a general attendance of persons interested in the school and the subject of education in general. Young children are not invited and are not expected to attend. The exercises will not be of such a character as to interest *them*, and their attendance will prove wearisome to them and annoying to adult visitors.

The exercises will commence promptly at the hours above named, and it is hoped that visitors will be as punctual as possible, and remain as long as their other engagements will permit.

G. A. CHASE, Principal.

**LOUISVILLE CHURCH DIRECTORY.**

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIRST CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Green streets; Rev. Dr. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH—Third street, between Green and Walnut; Rev. Stuart Robinson, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

CHESTNUT-ST CHURCH—Cor. Fourth & Chestnut; Rev. J. L. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 4 P. M. preaching to the children.

FOURTH CHURCH—Hancock, bet. Main and Market. Rev. J. C. Young, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

COLLEGE STREET CHURCH—Corner of College and Second; Rev. E. P. Humphrey pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WALNUT STREET CHURCH—Corner of Walnut and Eleventh streets; Rev. J. S. Hays, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, corner of Chestnut and Preston streets, Rev. W. H. Jeffries, supply services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATE REFORM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near the corner of Seventh and Chestnut sts., Rev. G. Gordon, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., and every Wednesday night at 7½ o'clock.

EPISCOPAL.

TRINITY CHURCH—Main, above Wenzel street; Rev. S. A. Scearce, minister. Divine service every Sunday at 7½ P. M., Wednesday at 4 P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Seats free.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Third street, Portland, Rev. R. C. Talbott, Rector. Services every Sunday morning at half-past 10 o'clock, and night at 8 o'clock. Sunday school, afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock. Lectures Wednesday night.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Sixth, between Grayson and Walnut; Rev. F. M. Whittle, Rector. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH—Corner Third and Guthrie; Rev. [illegible] Platt, Rector. Services every Sabbath at [illegible] A. M. and 7 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH—Second, between Green and Walnut; Rev. James Craik, Rector. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—Jefferson, between Eleventh and Twelfth; Rev. Geo. H. Everhart, Rector. Services every Sabbath at 10.30 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GRACE CHURCH—Gray street, between Floyd and Preston; Oscar B. Thayer, Rector. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

WALNUT-STREET—Corner Walnut and Fifth; Rev. A. A. Morrison, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

BROADWAY—Corner Broadway and Floyd; Rev J. H. Linn, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Friday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHESTNUT-STREET—Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth; Rev. W. H. Anderson, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SHELBY-STREET—Shelby street, between Market and Jefferson; Rev. J. W. Cunningham, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 3 P. M.

TWELFTH-STREET—Twelfth-street, between Market and Jefferson; Rev. B. M. Messick, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

PORTLAND—Rev. R. Y. McReynolds, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 3 P. M.

ROSELANE—Roselane, above Jackson; Rev. J. S. [illegible]ols, (City Missionary), pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 9 A. M.

CALVARY—Corner of Wood and Ohio; Rev. Silas Newton, pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M.

BAPTIST.

WALNUT-STREET CHURCH—Northwest cor. Fourth and Walnut; Rev. G. C. Lorrimer, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

EAST CHURCH—Jefferson, between Jackson and Preston; Rev. ———, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

CHESTNUT-STREET CHURCH—Chestnut, between Ninth and Tenth; Rev. J. M. Weaver, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PORTLAND-AVENUE CHURCH—Rev. C. D. Black, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN REFORMED.

FIRST CHURCH—Northeast corner Fourth and Walnut; Elder T. N. Arnold, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH—Corner Floyd and Chestnut; Rev. T. P. Haley, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 1 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC.

CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION—Fifth, between Green and Walnut; Rev. B. J. Spalding, Vicar General Administrator. Services 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. PATRICK CHURCH—Corner Thirteenth and Market; Rev. Thos. Joyce, Pastor, and Rev. W. W. Wiseman, Assistant.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—Corner Walnut and Clay; Rev. L. Bax, and Rev. A. Coonan, Pastors.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH—Brook, between Jefferson and Market; Rev. M. Power, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (German)—corner Eighth and Grayson; Rev. F. X. Van Denthom, Pastor.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH (German)—Shelby, between Chestnut and Broadway; Rev. Leander Leber and Rev. Martin Beyhurst, Pastors.

UNITARIAN.

UNITARIAN CHURCH—Southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut; Rev. J. H. Heywood. Services at 11 A. M. and 7.00 P. M., Sabbath.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

Corner of Green and Preston—Rev. Charles Louis Daubert, Pastor.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

Fourth Street, between Green and Walnut.

POLISH SYNAGOGUE.

Green street, between First and Second.

Any errors in the above directory will be corrected upon notice from rectors or pastors.

**ROBERT L. MAITLAND, & CO,**
GENERAL
**Commission Merchants & Bankers,**
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
e29 d&wly NEW YORK

**American Waltham Watches,**
THE BEST!! THE CHEAPEST!!

The extensive use of these Watches by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting class of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability, and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in these respects is to decide the question as to the real value of these timekeepers.

More than 300,000 are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people.

Imported Watches are made on an expensive system, in small numbers, but by numerous makers, and are placed in the market here by an Importer who first secures a

MONOPOLY OF SALE OF SOME ONE MANUFACTURE.

To the Manufacturer's profit must be added Cost of Importation.

A Custom-house duty of 25 per cent, payable in Gold.

A profit of at least 25 per cent to the Importer, another profit to the jobber; thus nearly doubling the cost of the imported watch.

At Waltham Watches are manufactured on a large scale, under one roof and system of supervision and management, thereby saving many of he expenses necessarily incurred in small establishments; hence their great cheapness.

All respectable dealers now sell Waltham Watches; and competition, as all the world knows, is favorable to small profits. The trade is satisfied, because, though the profit on each watch is small, the demand is large and all are salable.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shades to suit all tastes and means; but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

Unscrupulous importers occasionally place a worthless Swiss imitation in the market. To avoid imposition, the purchaser should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness, signed by the treasurer of the American Watch Company—R. E. ROBBINS.

**Every Watch Fully Warranted.**

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 182 Broadway, New York.

Ask for a Waltham Watch, and take no other.

*It is the Best! It is the Cheapest!*

may13 dim&w3m

**"SOUTHERN LANDS" AGENCY.**

WE offer our services for the disposal of landed property, &c., in the Southern States. References and information promptly given. LIVINGSTON, EGERTON, & CO., je4 dlsim&w3m No. 59 Liberty st., New York.

**COAL! COAL!**

WE are now in receipt of a large stock of the best PITTSBURG COAL, which we are selling at all times at the lowest market price for CASH EXCLUSIVELY.

KENNEDY & ERWIN,
mr24 dim 101 Third street.

**CITY ITEMS.**

## THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

**To Advertisers and Subscribers.**

The SUNDAY JOURNAL is furnished to our regular subscribers both in the city and country without extra charge, and all standing advertisements are inserted in it as one of the regular issues of the week. Advertisers should bear in mind that they now get seven insertions a week instead of six.

The increasing demand for the SUNDAY JOURNAL convinces us that it will be more popular and its circulation greater than during its former career, when it was so great a favorite.

**Charles Miller & Son.**

It will be seen from an advertisement, that these gentlemen have established themselves as Real Estate Agents in the Hamilton Buildings, Sixth street, east side, near Main. As men of business, these gentlemen are above all need of recommendation. Charles Miller is an old citizen of Louisville, and she has no better one, and his son is worthy of him.

**WHY NOT?**

**Call at Walcott & Warner's, opposite National Hotel.**

Recently a beautiful humming bird was noticed turning in his rapid flight, and endeavoring to extract the nectar from the floral ornament of a lady'sbonnet Before going out she had used a few drops of Woodworth's "Flor del Santo, which exquisite perfume fairly captivated the bied.

**Why Not?**

**Answer to be obtained at Walcott & Warner's, opposite National Hotel.**

On Tuesday afternoon, 9th inst., Messrs. J. U. Shaffer & Co. will sell the handsome little country seat of Dr. Jas. Yates, containing about 4 acres of ground, situated near the Shelbyville road, about 4½ miles from the city limits. Persons seeking a country home will find this a rare opportunity, as the property is within a short distance of Woodlawn Station, on the L. & F. R. R. Persons wishing to attend the sale, will be conveyed to and from the ground free of charge. See advertisement.

**Shirts made to order, at Walcott & Warner's, opposite National Hotel.**

**Regatta.**

At a meeting of the Regatta Committee last night, it was resolved that a general invitation be extended to all boats wishing to participate in the coming regatta, on the 22d of June. Those interested are requested to report to the Secretary by Monday, the 15th.

By order of the Committee.

JACOB FRIEND, Secretary.

Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co.'s auction sale to-morrow afternoon will be an exceedingly good dwelling house and lot, situated on Magazine street, between Ninth and Tenth. This is one of the best squares on the street.

BOSTON, June 10, 1866.

DR. HUMPHREY,

*Dear Sir*—Your Specific Remedies have cured me of two different diseases, one of which was of three years' standing, which was contracted by vice and exposure (Scrofula). The other was a disease of the generative organs. I have taken different remedies for them, but they did not seem to perform any cure, so I took five boxes of your medicine, and feel quite well, and stronger by seven degrees. I have recommended your remedies to a friend of mine and they have worked well, as he himself says. Your medicines have wrought a great change in me, and I shall be forever thankful to you.

Yours gratefully, and with respect,
j6d6 THOMAS H. TOOLEY.

**Notice of Removal.**

Kinsella & Haydon, Market street, near Preston, will open their new dry goods store on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, on next Monday, June 8th. Their large stock of new dry goods now on the way from New York, will be open for inspection next Monday. je3WF&Su.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BODILY PROSTRATION—A WORD OF ADVICE.—No other medicine has yet been discovered to equal the effect of Holloway's Pills, in their rapid cure of all morbid affections of the brain and weariness or enervation of the body; the one being intimately allied with the other. The primary causes of this disease exist in the stomach, and these medicines are especially adapted for purifying the blood, correcting the derangements of the liver, strengthening the digestive organs, and invigorating the general system. Sold by all Druggists. j6d6

**Scientific Approvals.**

It is remarkable that all physicians agree for once in opinion that Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health is highly serviceable, not only as an article of diet for convalescent patients, or in the case of patients with enfeebled vital powers, but likewise for diseases of the chest, the stomach, and the throat, for catarrh in all its different stages, or colds and hoarseness, and for consumption in its different stages.

The following letter addressed to Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York, will prove it:

*From H. D. Blecken, M. D., Redwing, Minn.*

I always shall honor the truth, and consider Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health one of the most certain remedies that we have at present for

DISEASE OF THE LUNGS.

The health of my medical friend, Dr. Caine, suffering from consumption,

WITH SPASMODIC ASTHMA,

has improved since using it.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 2½ Murray Street, New York.

A. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
L. SPRINGER BROS.,
d6t Agents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Dr. Hosmer, President of Antioch College, will conduct the services at the Unitarian Church, on Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion after the morning service. j6 d2*

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—If you have an offensive discharge from the head, nostrils obstructed, or dry, partial loss of hearing or smelling, pain over the eyes, a substance sticking in the throat, affecting the voice. If you have a Cough, a Sore Throat, or Dyspepsia, get Dr. KENNEDY'S "PERMANENT CURE FOR CATARRH." It is a thorough course of treatment and completey eradicates all of the above symptoms of this *loath some disease*, and is curing thousands of those who had become discouraged with *snuffs and strong solutions*. Sold by all Druggists. DEMAS BARNES & Co., N. Y., General Agents.

CAPT. ALEX. GILMORE is a candidate for re-election in August, to the office of City Marshal of Louisville. m19td.

THE MOST PERFECT IRON TONIC—*Hegeman's Ferrated Elixir of Bark.*—A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever, or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prepared by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all respectable druggists in the United States. my9 deod3m

"HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST."—Keep cool. Go to J. M. Armstrong's, 132 Main street, and get an outfit in summer clothing, undergarments, &c., for either men's, youths', boys', or children's wear. His stock is now full, and complete and cheap.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—The Colton Dental Association, No. 154 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, perform all operations in dentistry scientifically at the following prices: For extracting, with the use of nitrous oxide gas, $1 for the first tooth and 50 cents for each subsequent one; for filling with pure gold, from $2 to $5 for upper ones; lower sets of teeth on rubber, from $15 to $20; partial sets on gold in proportion.

B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.,
W. D. SLOAN, Operator.
my 17 Su&Th tf

# AMUSEMENTS.

**GRAND BASE BALL MATCH.**
**ATHLETICS,**
OF PHILADELPHIA,
V. S.
**LOUISVILLE CLUB,**
**TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1868,**
AT CEDAR HILL.
j4 d6

# AUCTION SALES.

**CHAS. MILLER & SON,**
**Real Estate Agents,**
Sixth, near Main street, east side.
je7 dtf HAMILTON BUILDINGS.

**C. H. GARTRELL & CO.,**
**Auction and Commission Merchants,**
No. 180 Main st., bet. Fifth & Sixth, south side. (Formerly Dickinson & Bennett's old stand), LOUISVILLE, KY.
CASH advances on consignments. Consignments solicited. mr29 dtf

**DAVID FERGUSON,**
**Real Estate Agent**
AND
**GENERAL AUCTIONEER,**
PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE. HOUSES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.
**Office No. 137 Main st.,**
Between Bullitt & Fourth, up stairs.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION—C. N. Warren & Co., Bankers; R. M. Cunningham, Cash. 1st Nat. Bank; S. G. Henry & Co., Auctioneers; H. C. Pindell, Cash. Falls City Bank; Gardner & Co., Grocers; Jas. Bridgeford, Prest. 2d Nat. Bank; Jos. Werne, Jeweler; J. S. Lithgow, Prest. Northern Bank of Ky.; Tapp, Kennedy, & Walsh, Dry Goods; W. F. Barret, Prest. Water Works Co.; Terry, Wheat, & Chesney, Grocers; T. Anderson & Co., Auctioneers; J. G. Barret, Cash. Citizens' Bank; R. A. Robinson & Co., Druggists; W. B. Hite, Cash. Commercial Bank; Wm. Sinton, Insurance Agent; Morton, Galt, & Co., Bankers; Bullock & Anderson, Att'ys at Law. Also refer to citizens generally. mo4 [illegible]

# FUTURE SALES.

**BY HAYES & McNETT.**

FINE NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, COOKING STOVES, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON Monday Morning, June 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above. Terms cash.
HAYES & McNETT,
j7 Auctioneers.

**BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO.**
Office 60 Jefferson St.
NICE DWELLING-HOUSE
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

ON Monday, June 8, at 5 o'clock P. M., that neat and well-located Brick Residence No. 110 Magazine street between Ninth and Tenth, south side. The house is substantially built and conveniently arranged—contains in nice order; high and handsome lot, 30 by 155 feet to an alley; beautifully set in flowers, shrubbery, and fruits. There is also a coal-house, cellar, and cistern. This is one of the best squares on the street; neighborhood excellent.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO.,
j7 Auctioneers.

**BY S. G. HENRY & CO.**
STAPLE DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ALL LINEN AND LINEN-BOSOM SHIRTS
AT AUCTION

ON Tuesday Morning, June 9, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
j7 Auctioneers.

**THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES**
BY
**THOS. ANDERSON & CO.**
OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, &c.

ON Tuesday, 9th June, at 10 A. M., will be sold a stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, embracing, in addition to the usual variety, lines of custom and home-made goods in Serge, Calf, Buff, and Kip; also invoices from Jobbers and Retailers, Hats, &c.

ON Wednesday and Thursday, 10th and 11th June, at 9½ A. M., will be sold an assorted stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, embracing lines of Jeans, Cassimeres, Satinets, Ginghams, Balmoral Skirts, white and colored 12-4 Quilts, Tamerlines, Bereges, Grenadines, extra and medium quality Gum Suspenders finest quality of plain and medium Balmoral Skirts, Linens, Table Damask, Ducks, striped and plaid Osnaburgs, Hosiery, Gloves, Combs, Small Wares, &c.; also, stocks of Jobbers and Retailers. Also, at 12 M. each day, a fine stock of Ready-made Clothing, just received embracing full suits in silk-mixed and all-wool Cassimeres, black Frocks, Linen and Cottonade Goods, extra Half Suits, &c. To all of which particular attention is directed.
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
j7 Auctioneers.

**BY J. U. SHAFFER & CO.,**
79 Jefferson street.
A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH ABOUT 4 ACRES OF GROUND; also HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday Afternoon, June 9, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, we will peremptorily sell that desirable little Country Seat now owned by Dr. James Yates, situated near the Shelbyville pike, about 4½ miles from the city limits, and adjoining the farms of Lechery and Oldham, containing about 4 acres. The improvements consist of a modern-style frame cottage of 7 rooms and kitchen, large stable, carriage-house, smoke-house, corn-crib, spring house, and all necessary out-buildings, together with a good orchard of choice fruit, two cisterns, and a well of good water. Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of bedsteads, tables, chairs, carpets, spring mattresses, and housekeeping articles generally. The sale will commence with the Country Seat at 2½ o'clock: after which the Furniture will be sold. This property is situated about ¼ of a mile north of the Shelbyville pike (the road to the place leaving the pike at Zimmerman's lane), and within 15 minutes' walk of Woodlawn Station, on the L. & F. R. R. An omnibus will leave our office promptly at 1 o'clock P. M. to convey persons to and from the ground free of charge. Terms at sale.

For further particulars inquire of Dr. James Yates, 163 Second street, or of
j3 d7 J. U. SHAFFER & CO., Auctioneers.

**BY S. G. HENRY & CO.**
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday Afternoon, June 9, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, south side Jefferson street, east of Montgomery, immediately front ing end of Twentieth street. Lot 105 feet front by 200 feet deep. Also Lot on Maple street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, 41½ feet front by 200 deep.

ON Wednesday Afternoon, June 10, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, on Bank street, south side, just below the Salt River road. Lot 225 feet front by 200 feet deep.

ON Thursday Afternoon, June 11, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, northeast corner of Main and Fifteenth streets, a very desirable Lot, 90 feet front by 150 feet deep. Sale by order of a non resident. The large lots will be divided.

Terms liberal, at sale.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
j4 Auctioneers.

**BY WHARTON, FOSTER & CO.,**
Office 95 Jefferson street.

**To Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers.**

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the stockholders of the Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company at a general meeting held on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, and the written assent thereto of more than three fourths of the stockholders in interest, the President and Directors of said company do hereby give notice that the sale of the effects of said Company, heretofore advertised, will commence on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, corner Jefferson and Ninth streets, and, if necessary, continue from day to day till the whole shall have been sold.

First—The leasehold and factory property, including the buildings, machinery, tools, benches, dry-house heating apparatus, etc., will be offered for sale first, the President and Directors reserving the right to accept or reject any or all bids. Terms of sale: One-fourth cash in hand, the rest in three equal payments, at 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest from day of sale purchaser or purchasers giving notes with approved security, negotiable and payable in bank.

Second—The unfinished work and materials contained in the factory buildings.

Third—The lumber contained in the factory yard.

Fourth—The lumber in the Madison street yard, with the lease on said yard.

Fifth—The furniture and other materials in the wareroom. The purchaser or purchasers of the leasehold and factory property shall have the privilege of taking all the other property at the valuation affixed to the inventory, to be shown and exhibited on the day of sale, or it may be seen at the office of the company previously, payable on the same terms and conditions as the leasehold and factory property.

The purchaser or purchasers will assume and comply with all the terms and conditions and enjoy all the privileges attached to the several leases.

Should the purchaser or purchasers of the leasehold and factory property decline to avail themselves of the privilege above accorded them, such portion of the property as he or they may refuse on the terms offered will be exposed for sale and sold to the highest bidder in such manner and in such quantities as the President and Directors may deem most advantageous, payable as follows: cash for all sums under $100 cash; for all sums of $100 and over a credit of 90 days will be given, by executing notes with approved security, bearing interest, negotiable and payable in bank.

By order of the Board.
C. T. VENNIGERHOLZ, Pres't.
WHARTON, FOSTER, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Until day of sale, we shall continue to sell furniture at very low prices, of which dealers and others would do well to avail themselves. je5 tf

**BY S. G. HENRY & CO.**
500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday Morning, June 10, at 10 o'clock, a fine assortment of Women's Misses' and Children's Goat, Kid, and Serge Work. At 12 o'clock precisely, A splendid line of Women's and Misses' home-made Serge Work.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
j7 Auctioneers.

C. L. STANCLIFF. JOHN ANDREWARTHA.
**STANCLIFF & ANDREWARTHA,**
**ARCHITECTS,**
No. 10 Hamilton & Bro.'s Building.
se9 dtf Corner Sixth and Main sts.

**GLASS FRUIT JARS.**

WE are manufacturing the following styles of Glass Fruit Jars, and offer them to the trade at the lowest market price:
Johnson's Patent Self-sealing Fruit Jars;
Spencer's "
Screw top "
Tin top Fruit Jars;
Cork "
Send for circular and price list.
KRACK & REED,
Sixth st., between Main and Market.
Factories corner Clay and Franklin str. ets.
my31 d1z

**NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.**
**Through Line to California,**
Via Panama Railroad.
**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**
SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON THE
**5th & 20th of Every Month,**
Or the day *before* when these dates fall on *Sunday*.
PASSAGE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For information, address D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, Pier 46 North River, N. Y.
W. H. WEBB, Pres't, CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres't.
Office 54 Exchange Place, New York.
m27 dim—je7 dim